ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1911-1912.

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1912.

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Office Routine.

During the year, Government appointed an Additional Superintendent, together with a tour clerk for him, to relieve me of a part of the conservation work in order to enable me to proceed with the arranging and cataloguing of the antiquities at the Museum. Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent of the Western Circle, accordingly joined me in September 1911, and after some time spent at the recess head-quarters he was asked to proceed to Bellary and its adjoining districts on a tour of conservation inspection. **Establishment.**

2. The work done by the members of the office was satisfactory, and it must be said that almost all of them had to attend both in and out of office hours to overtake the work of correspondence, etc., which has increased in every direction. The Manager, M.R.Ry. P. V. Jagadīsa Aiyar, made some successful tours, in the course of which much useful information was got, and numbers of ancient wooden and stone carvings, besides some bronze images, were collected. The designation of the clerk on Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 grade has been changed into Head clerk.

3. A temporary clerk was at work arranging the previous records of the office and indexing and bringing them into a satisfactory state for convenient reference. Despite all efforts, however, the work has not yet been concluded. The two temporary draftsmen engaged for inking and completing the unfinished drawings have been continuously at work. But the work is laborious and progress slow and it may take at the present rate several years more for them to bring it to completion.

4. Both His Excellency Lord Carmichael, and Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, the Acting Director-General of Archæology, inspected the office in the course of the year. They were pleased with the collection of wood carvings and stone sculptures, etc., in the office.

5. The office has been removed to a more commodious building in Egmore, which has been taken on lease for one year with the use of the electric installation available there. Special fittings had also to be made for the outturn of photo work. **Office building.**

6. Government ordered that about half of my time should be devoted to work at the Madras Museum in arranging the numerous archæological objects that have accumulated as the result of the excavations conducted during past years, and to enable me to do this, an additional staff, consisting of an assistant, a surveyor and four lascars, have been sanctioned by Government in January 1912. The work has been started, but till the shed for the arrangement of specimens is put up by the Public Works Department, it will not be possible to get on with the work vigorously. **Archæological section, Museum.**

Photos. 7. The fact that photos of the Department taken during the year are available for sale to the public was notified, and as a result, a number of applications were received from officials and non-officials, the majority of them being Europeans. With greater publicity, which it is proposed to give in the future, sales on a large scale are possible.

Geological books. 8. Certain geological books in this office library were found to be not required for reference, and as the limited space in the library of this office could more advantageously be utilised for other useful volumes, Government was addressed in the matter and the books were transferred to the Presidency College.

Museum conference. 9. The triennial Museum conference was held during the year at the Museum here and I was chosen by Government to be one of the delegates. The session lasted for three days in the middle of January 1912, and in the course of it I read a short paper on the connection of the Archæological Survey with the Museum.

Special overseers. 10. As the result of representations made to Government some time ago, they were pleased to sanction the appointment of four special overseers for the various circles of the Public Works Department on salaries of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 for archæological works, and the scheme has been sanctioned tentatively for two years. These officers have joined their duties, and it is hoped that their appointment will result in an improved class of work, which was next to impossible with the changes which were constantly occurring among overseers in charge of archæological works.

Damage to monuments.

"The Jumma Musjid," Adoni. 11. A proposal was received to demolish certain portions of the wall enclosing the Jumma Musjid, Adōni, for the formation of a municipal road; as this was undesirable in the interests of the monument, and as the purpose could be equally achieved by acquiring a few houses on the other side of the road opposite to this building, it could not be entertained, and the Collector was informed accordingly.

Preston's Battery, Trichinopoly. 12. The Collector of Trichinopoly on behalf of a resident of the place applied for permission to erect a zinc roof over the Preston's Battery, Trichinopoly, which is part of the old fort, and as this would mar the appearance of the monument, it had to be refused. It is obvious that such modern erections over ancient monuments would militate against their ancient appearance.

"The temple", Madura. 13. It was observed that by the location of shops within the *Pudumaṇṭapam* in front of the Mīṇākshi Sundarēśvarar temple at Madura, several of the sculptures on the pillars within it have suffered mutilation. These sculptures, besides being of architectural value, represent the various purāṇic scenes connected with the temple, and thus their preservation needs careful attention. The Collector was therefore requested to advise the custodians to enclose these sculptures with railings if the removal of the shops could not be effected on the plea of the temple finances suffering thereby.

The temple, Rameswaram. 14. The Rāmanāthasvāmi temple at Rāmēśvaram was inspected, and it was found that stalls had been put up inside the outermost western *prākāra* of the temple, in the shape of high wooden stances against the statues of Sētupatis, with nails driven into them. These statues are of great interest, and it is very undesirable that they should be blocked or defaced in any way. There are other places in the *prākāra* where the piers are plain and to which the shops can well be transferred without interference with the sculptures. The Collector of Rāmnād has therefore been addressed with a view to the temple authorities being advised to remove the stalls elsewhere as early as possible. Some progress has been made in the erection of the new architectural work in the inner courtyard. It is of a high order of workmanship.

Treasure trove.

Namasivayapuram. 15. In the village of Namaśivāyapuram, South Ārcot district, five bronze images of Hindu gods were found underground when some people were excavating earth by the side of a rock in front of the house in survey No. 43-A on the 14th June 1910. They had been placed in an earthen pan with a conch above it. While digging with a crow-bar, the earthen pan and conch were broken to pieces, and the images only

were taken out, and these were afterwards declared to be treasure trove. They were examined and found to be ancient and their acquisition for the Museum was recommended.

16. While digging for medicinal plants on the 23rd September 1910 in a *Thidal* (waste land) adjoining the Perumāḷ Kōvil temple of the village, one idol was found hidden underground and on further digging twelve more were discovered. These were referred to me for opinion as to their acquisition for the Museum, and on inspection, they were all found to be ancient and as such worthy of being purchased by Government. **Patharakkudi, Ramnad.**

17. A bronze idol (plate 1, Fig. 1) and some grinding stones were found during some excavations in the temple of Jembukēśvarasvāmi at Vaḍaraṅgam of the Tañjore district. The digging was in connection with the intended construction of a well within the temple and the work commenced on the 3rd October 1910. On the first day, a copper *gaṇḍi* (water vessel) and two brass plates were discovered; but these, on being taken out, crumbled to pieces. On the 4th idem, the idol was discovered at a depth of about 3 feet below ground, and this being ancient its acquisition was recommended. Further excavations have resulted in the unearthing of an old well of brick in mud within which were some stone grinding stones. The well has been found to have a profuse supply of water from an underground spring. **Vadarangam.**

18. On the 3rd December 1910, the trustee of Markuthināthasvāmi temple, Maruthānthanallūr, Tañjore district, was digging for foundations to erect a *maṇṭapam* on the western *prākāra* and found 32 ancient bronze images of Hindu deities (plate II, Fig. 5 to 9 and plate III and plate IV, Fig. 1) and various utensils buried at about 5 feet underground. The exact places where these were unearthed are on the north-west corner and the centre of the western *prākāra* wall. The temple is said to be a very ancient one, as it finds a place in the Tamil poems, and amongst the objects found is an image of the Tamil devotee Sambandar who is said to have composed poems in honour of the deity of this place. **Maruthanthanallur.**

19. All the articles are of antique make and worth acquiring by Government. But, should there be any similar ones already in the Museum and should the Superintendent not require all of them, he was asked to inform me of the fact so that such of them as might be rejected by him might be purchased for other Museums with the funds provided by the Director-General of Archæology.

20. Treasure trove found at the Mēlakaṇḍathil *paramba* in the Malabār district consisted of a fairly complete set of Hindu domestic brass utensils similar to those in use at the present day. This circumstance of itself would not be sufficient to show them to be modern, for some specimens of prehistoric pottery are almost identical in form with articles used nowadays. The articles were decidedly old; their condition, if not their form, showed them to be such, but they could not be described as ancient. There are now no houses in the vicinity of where they were found, and the present owners of the land, who have been in possession of it for a long period of time, knew nothing of them or their having been buried there. No recent events have occurred within the past century, which would have led to their being so hidden, and it therefore seemed not improbable that this must have taken place during one of Hyder Ali's incursions. If a complete set of such Malabār utensils was not already in the Museum, the purchase of these was recommended. A standard lamp in three parts and two hanging chain lamps were noted as curious. **Melakandathil paramba.**

21. Some old brass and copper vessels relating to a Treasure Trove case in Kalnād, South Canara district, were referred to me for my opinion, and as on inspection they were found to be worth acquiring, their acquisition was recommended. On the mouth of a large vase, an inscription in Telugu characters was noticed, but it was not decipherable and the Superintendent of the Museum may be interested in getting them deciphered. **Kalnad.**

Antiquities.

22. The Superintendent of the Madras Museum asked if a cannon which was lying half-buried on the road near the temple at Mylāpore in Madras was in any way curious and worth acquiring. On inspection, it was found to be of English make of which there are specimens already in the Museum, and so its acquisition was not recommended. **Cannon, Mylapore.**

Cannon, Kapistalam.

23. At Kapistalam in the Tañjore district, a large cannon was said to lie half-buried in the ground and the Superintendent of the Madras Museum applied for opinion as to its being acquired for the Museum. On inspection, it was found to bear the "broad arrow" mark showing it to be British. As similar ones are already in the Museum, it was deemed undesirable to transfer it at a heavy cost. The Superintendent was informed accordingly. As for the existence of this cannon there, the story goes that Sarabōji, Rājā of Tañjore used to go a hunting to a forest in the vicinity, and that on one occasion he presented it to the proprietor of the estate as a protection to the ryots against dacoits. It is also related that on the southern bank of the Cāuvēry of this village, at a distance of nearly a mile to the south-east, there was an immense cheetah which the Rājā made some attempts to shoot with this weapon. In consequence of the presence of this animal, the place came to be named *Veṅganāmpaḍugai.*

Terracotta Images.

24. Three terracotta images were found in Tinnanūr village, Trichinopoly district, in the course of digging a well there. They were found to be very crude, and, from their state of preservation, not very old. It is possible that they were originally covered with stucco, which till it was worn off, might have protected them from the action of the moisture in the ground. In this latter case, they might be older than they appear. They are certainly curious, and their acquisition for the Museum was recommended.

Wooden Dooray.

25. A massive wooden doorway with strong iron knobs fixed in at every 3 or 4 inches was found in the old fort at Añjeṅgo. As its counterpart had already been lost, and as it was worth exhibiting in the Madras Museum, arrangements were made to bring it down to Madras.

Stone Piers.

26. In the course of inspection of the Tirumalai Nāick's palace and the remains of Queen Maṅgammāḷ's palace at Madura, some sections of round polished black stone piers varying from about 3 feet to 5 feet in size, and capitals of pilasters were noticed lying about in various places. It was arranged to send some of them to the Museum, as they would serve a better purpose by being exhibited there.

Ancient Books.

27. On the death of the Gōmaḍam Jeer at Sriperumbūdūr, Chingleput district, certain ancient books left by him were referred to this Department for opinion of their value. They were ascertained to be similar to others already published, whose principal value would be that they would be useful for the purposes of testing by comparison, the accuracy of the printed volumes. Most of the books relate to the observances by Vaishnavas and others at the temples at Sriraṅgam in the Trichinopoly district and the Seven Pagodas of the Chingleput district.

Buddhist pillar, Bhattiprolu.

28. A reference was made by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tenāli Division, Guṇṭūr district, enquiring if there was any archæological objection to the sub-division and separate registration of S. No. 408 in Bhattiprolu, Tenali talūk, now registered as "Buddhist pillar" in the revenue accounts, and included in the list of monuments and described as "Langa Dibba with remains of a stūpa". A portion is now used as a burial ground by the goldsmiths, and it is sought to separate and register it as "burial ground poramboke". He was informed that there was no objection, as the burial gound portion is outside that which contains the remains of a Buddhist *stupa.*

Raya-gopuram, Madura.

29. The Director-General of Archæology in India recommended the removal of certain houses constructed near and against the *Rāyagōpuram* attached to the great temple at Madura, as these prevented a full view of the building that is said to have been begun during the days of Tirumalai Nāick. The base of this unfinished *gōpuram* undoubtedly contains good specimens of architectural work of the period. The trustees of the temple agreed also to pay the cost of acquisition of these buildings under the Land Acquisition Act. Some short distance south of this unfinished *gōpuram* is another remnant of an ancient gateway known as "*Viṭṭavāsal*". On its outer walls are marks of gunshot. Traces of stone buildings extend on each side of the road from the gateway almost up to the present existing outer wall of the temple. Probably this gateway, at one time, formed one of the entrances of the Pāṇḍyan fort which once existed here. The temple authorities also agreed to the acquisition of the private buildings abutting on this. Both the acquisitions were recommended to Government.

30. With regard to the preservation of pre-historic sites in the Malabār district, many of which exist there, the Collector was requested to take the necessary steps in order that the public might not interfere with them for purposes of excavating and removing the contents. His proposal to issue a standing order to all his subordinates in the district, was approved. Such a practice, if followed in other districts, would be in the interests of such sites. Prehistoric sites, Malabar.

31. During the year, a grant of Rs. 50 was given by Government for the purchase of objects of antiquarian interest. Two images (Plate V, Figs. 3 and 4) found in the village of Utukūr were reported by the Collector of Nellore as available for sale and on payment of Rs. 43, they were purchased and added to the collection in this office. Purchase of antiquities.

32. The Archæological Commissioner, Ceylon, applied for certain information about the occurrence of human bones in Hindu temples. It appears that in excavating the outermost *maṇṭapam* of an old Hindu Śiva temple at Polannaruva, some pots containing human bones were dug up from around its walls. Some of the bones are said to be of females and all of them to have evidently been gathered after cremation and placed in these pots. It was brought to his notice that the system of preserving in sacred places the cremated bones of high personages is supported by the *purāṇās*, and that it is followed even now, the bones being put in earthen pots after washing with recitals of holy *mantras*, and then deposited in the beds of sacred rivers, as all people cannot afford to secure better places. Information was also given by the Epigraphical Department, which was supported by inscriptions, about the construction of Siva shrines over or near the tombs of distinguished personages; and the fact that even now, it is customary among the non-Brāhman classes to erect small shrines over the tombs of dead persons, and among Brāhmans also, the *sanyasins*, are not cremated but buried, *liṅga* shrines or *brindāvaṇa* being raised to mark the spot. Human bones near temples.

33. The permission applied for by the Superintendent of Police, Bellary, to temporarily locate the office of his Assistant Superintendent in the lower storey of the Gagana Mahāl at Penukoṇḍa was granted, on condition that no material alteration to the existing walls of the building should be made. "Gagana Mahal," Penukonda.

34. A European resident of Añjeṅgo applied for permission to open a tennis court within the fort at Añjeṅgo. The application was supported by the Public Works Department on the ground that the place would then be kept clean and tidy. It has been granted on the express understanding that the existing ancient buildings are not in any way interfered with. "Fort," Anjengo.

35. This place marks the battlefield in the *Niraimilchi sargam* of the great epic *Mahābhārata* where *Arjuna* redeemed the cows of the *Virāta* king on the northern side and the rest of the *Pāṇḍavas* on the south. The following terms may all be noted for information. Ancient Site, Rana-stalam.

(*a*) *Avulumāṇḍa*, a place significantly called so from the fact that the cows were taken by the *Kauravās* from the shepherds there.

(*b*) *Jami*, a village where the *vaṇṇi* tree in which *Arjuna* had secreted his arms stood. The place has derived the name from the tree *jami* meaning *vaṇṇi*.

(*c*) *Bijjipuram*, a village five miles from *Raṇastalam* where the *Kuchalaprasna* arrows (arrows sent by *Arjuna* to enquire after the welfare of *Drōna*, *Bhishma*, *Kripa*, and *Asvathāma*) were said to have stuck.

(*d*) The ground at the *Dibba* or mound where the redeemed cows were located is ash coloured showing the scene of warfare.

36. This temple is a mile and a half north of *Raṇastalam*, and was built by one of the Vijayanagar kings with the materials obtained from the demolished temple of the same name situated a little north of the present one. The image of the *Svāmi* is mutilated but all the same, it has been preserved well. Kesvasvami temple, Rana-stalam.

37. This site is situated on the coast at the distance of nearly ten miles to the south-east of Rāmnād Railway station. There is no good road to the place but only a sandy track. Over the plains, there are indications which show that possibly many buildings lie buried under the sand. Interesting results might follow from excavations. The small natural harbour goes by the name of *Kappalāru*, for it is said that in former days, ships proceeded inland for the cargoes being brought to and taken from this place. The two big stone posts found there mark the sides of an aqueduct that Ancient village site, Periapat-nam.

once existed to carry water to the moat. In the course of certain diggings by the villagers, stones of various buildings, Hindu and Jain sculptures, stone wells, buildings, etc., have been unearthed. There are many stone built *Ooranies* (tanks) lying deep below. If carefully excavated, probably the fort with the moat may be brought to view. The inscriptions found therein have been referred to the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy to see if any date can be fixed. It may be desirable to give weight to the recommendations by the Collector of Rāmnād to declare it "protected" and to prohibit the villagers and others from indiscriminate excavation without the permission of Government.

Pre-historic sites, Kadaya-'nallur.

38. These lie at a distance of nearly 15 miles north of Teṇkāsi. The village, which at one time is said to have been very populous, has during recent years been shifted to the east at a distance of nearly three miles on account of the trouble caused by wild beasts from the Western Ghauts close by.

39. The anicut of *Karuppāṇadi* in the village is said to have been constructed by king Sri Vallabha for the irrigation of *nañja* lands of the village and there are also found the remains of an ancient Siva temple in a mound on the eastern bank of the river. It is an eyesore as it is, such ruthless destruction has there been, resulting in a large accumulation of ancient pottery found there; and unless immediate steps are taken to save the remaining urns which may possibly exist in several hundreds, there will be no trace of the history of this ancient village in future years. The inscriptions found on the temples of Siva and Vishnu, Kadakālēsvarar and Karriyamānikka perumāl do not appear to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department and the attention of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be drawn to them.

Bezwada Museum.

40. This building stands at a distance of nearly a mile south-east of the Railway station. It was specially built for the purpose and is under the management of the Local District Board. The Buddhist and Jain sculptures and stones bearing inscriptions have all been arranged in the front compound. Some of them have been obtained from Amarāvati, Allur and other places, while others were found when the Krishna canal was dug. The wood carvings of the district are exhibited in the upper and lower floors. It might be advantageous if the District Board were to take for the Museum some duplicates in the Amarāvati collections at the Madras Museum, for it will be a valuable addition.

Ramasvami temple, Sherma-devi.

41. About thirty bronze statues of Rāma, other Vishnu forms, Krishna, and Chakrams varying in height from 1′ to 3′ were found stored in this temple, and these being very ancient were photographed. It is said that these images were found some 30 or 40 years ago underground while digging for foundations near the ruined temple of Naduappar Kōvil which stands at a distance of a few yards on the east of this temple. The workmanship of these images is very good, and it would be advantageous to acquire some of these for the Museum could the temple authorities be induced to sell any of them, and if funds are available in the budget of the Museum. It is generally said that such finds are frequent although not always reported.

Sculptured Pillar, Kota.

42. On a reference from the Madras Museum as to whether certain pillars in the village of Kōta, Nilgiris district, were worthy of being acquired, an inspection was made, and it was found that these pillars had sculptures of the buffalo, snake, fish and a rude car, besides a Kōta male and female figure, side by side with the names of both written in modern Tamil below their feet. By appearance, they did not appear to be of old date and this coupled with the fact that the figures of a Kōta family with a modern Tamil inscription below, then existed, went to show that a family of the Kōtas may have carved those during recent times for puposes of worship. The place was inhabited in ancient days by the lower orders, and as such the personifications of these animals may have been used in the carving of these pillars for purposes of worship. The pillars being of no historical or antiquarian interest, their acquisition was not recommended.

References and Publications.

Repairs to monuments.

43. Estimates were being received occasionally from the Public Works Department for monuments tentatively in the conserved list and for those not included in the list. As expenditure on such monuments is liable to audit objection, a circular letter was addressed to all Superintending Engineers with a view to instructions being issued to their subordinates to confine their attention purely to monuments that are in the list

permanently, and to send in detailed reports in case of any others requiring attention, to enable this office to make the necessary recommendation to Government after inspection.

44. It has been ordered by Government, on the suggestion of this Department, that notice boards should be affixed to ancient monuments, but that they should be restricted to "protected" monuments, and monuments which are Government property, the boards being of wood and the notices as per draft prescribed in diglott. Notice Boards.

45. The annual reports of the Madras Museum were not being supplied to this office. On Government being addressed in the matter, orders were passed for supply of all previous reports, as well as those to be issued in future, and the reports received are kept in a bound volume to serve for future reference. Museum Reports.

46. Information was furnished to the Director-General of Archæology in India with photo illustrations on the exploratory work done during the year 1910-1911, for a preliminary account in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

47. The Acting Director-General of Archæology in India asked for information as to the game of chess in the Madras Presidency and on my making a reference to Collectors, much information of a very interesting nature was received from 131 taluks in all districts of Madras, except those in the Vellore district, where the Collector replied that he did not think that the collecting of information of such a trivial nature, should be added to the duties of hard-worked Tāhsildārs. Game of Chess.

48. During the year under report, Mr. Rustanji Nusarvanji, Munshi of Bombay, was kind enough to favour this Department with a copy of his "History of the Kutb Minar" History of the Kutb Minar.

Excavation.

49. Government not having provided funds for purposes of conducting original exploration, no work of this kind was undertaken during the year. It is a matter of regret that it has been so, but it is likely that, hereafter, this work may be undertaken, as representations pointing out the necessity and desirability of continuing these operations each year have met with approval.

50. The articles unearthed during the past year were sent to the Museum for storage there, along with a sample brick used in the Rāmatīrtham Buddhist sites.

Conservation.

51. The expenditure incurred on conservation amounted to Rs. 37,805-1-8 against the Budget grant of Rs. 40,000. There have been large surrenders during the year, but on repeated requests from this Department to utilize such sums on other monuments that needed repairs during the year, so far has been done. Towards bettering the existing state of affairs in the matter of repairs to monuments, two things are necessary: the initiative on the part of the Revenue department to collect all possible sums towards the repairs to monuments that are under the charge of private individuals and that could admit of the whole or part of the estimated cost being recovered, and the attempts of the Public Works Department to do their best in the matter of commencing the works sanctioned in the Budget early in the year and not allowing lapses to occur. On both these points, Government have already issued the necessary orders to the Departments concerned, and it is hoped that the co-operation of all will tend to better the work of this Department during future years.

52. The following monuments were ordered to be declared "Protected" by Government :—

(1) Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb, Kurnool.

(2) The temples of Narasimhasvāmi and Renganāthasvāmi on the hill at Nāmakkal.

53. As in previous years, applications were received for the demolition of several ruinous walls in the northern districts, and after obtaining information about the extent and condition of the existing portions, permission was given to dispose of the following :—

Itigi	Bellary district.
Kurekuppa	Do.
Pacharahalli	Do.
Bachikondanahalli	Do.
Guddella	Anntapur district.
Sirigepalli	Cuddaapah district.

Buddhist Remains, Sankaram.

54. Several repairs had been done during the year under report to the *dagobas* and blocks repaired in conformity with the old work. There are some more works to be done. The rock stairway on the west of the hill up to the main cave has also undergone repairs by the replacement of missing parts of the steps. There had not been much work done nor was there any necessity for too many repairs to the west hill.

(*a*) The hill, as it contains many ancient monuments has been declared "protected" under the Act. But of recent years, there have been several disputes between the ryots on account of their having allowed cattle to graze in the adjoining lands which relate to the hill. It will be highly desirable that a peaceful settlement should soon be made and the ryots advised not to use the slopes of the hills which contain the ancient remains, as pasture for their cattle.

Narasimhasvami temple, Simhachalam.

55. This temple is built high up the side of a range of hills. There is an extensive flight of steps leading from the base of the hill right up to the temple. Several gateways are observed, in one of which, called the Hanumār gate, there is a bastion, leading to the conclusion that there existed walls round the gates and circumvallating the temple. Vegetation is found on some of the walls which should be removed forthwith. The *vimāna* has been plastered up in such a manner that it blocks up all traces of the sculptures which exist below it. Leakage has occurred through cracks caused by vegetable growths. It appears that fearing the Pinḍāri invasion in which several temples were mutilated, the *vimāna* sculptures were covered up. The inscriptions found there, apparently have not completely been noticed by the Epigraphical Department, and the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy will do well to carefully note them in his next inspection. Several interesting facts in Indian History are recorded about the Kaliṅga country such as its conquest by the *Chōḻa* King, Kulottuṅga I of Tanjore, who reigned from A.D. 1070–1118, the construction of the central shrine and several other *manṭapams* and the copper plate grant during the days of another Gaṅga King in 1280–1281 A.D., and the planting of pillars of victory by Krishnarāya of Vijayanagar in 1515–1516 A.D. The authorities of the Vijayanagram *Samastānam* may be addressed to remove the plastering so as to disclose the architectural value of the temple *vimāna*.

Buddhist remains on hill, Kambalukonda near Daralavu.

56. These lie at a distance of nearly three miles north of Simhāchalam. There is no direct road leading to the place but only a jungle path between Kambālukoṇda and the hill of Dēvuḍukoṇda; the path is narrow and probably this with the physical features of the locality, combined with the existence of a perennial spring, led to the selection of the spot. Gardens have been planted by the Vijayanagaram *Samastānam* on the sides of the valley. Large bricks, etc., are found at the site and the people of Dārapāḷayam at the foot of the pass leading to the ruins every now and then remove them for house building. The remains are Buddhist, but I have not yet had an opportunity of excavating them. The Vijayanagaram *samastānam* should be addressed with a view to put a check upon those who are carrying off something or other from the ruins. If this custom is allowed to continue, it will largely decrease the results of future excavations by this Department.

Rock-cut cave on the hill, Sitanagaram.

57. This is about a mile south of Bezwada on the opposite bank of the Krishna. Similar ones exist there on the northern bank of the river.

Four-storeyed rock-cut cave, Undavalli.

58. This cave is three miles to the south-west of Bezwada, and is one of the earliest of the Brahmanical rock-cut temples. There appear very wide cracks on the terrace of some of the storeys which require being filled in and thus closed. Rain water percolates through the crevices and vegetation appears in several places. Arrangements must be made as early as possible by the Public Works Department to rectify these defects. Many pillars bearing Vaishnava sculptures are broken and require to be replaced by others. In the course of doing so, care should be taken not to interfere with the existing sculptures. The shrines are largely infested by bats and consequently are in a more or less filthy condition.

Temples, Undavalli.

59. There are two temples, one dedicated to Śiva and the other to Vishṇu. The inscriptions have been copied by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle. Some of the inscriptions relate to the history of the Reddy Kings while other Telugu inscriptions give some insight into the history of

Vijayanagar. The people of the place agree to pay Rs. 300 towards their conservation, and hence the Public Works Department of the district may be addressed to do what is necessary in the matter.

60. This temple lies six miles north-west of Guntakkal Railway Station. It is a fairly large one and contains several noticeable parts of architectural workmanship the chief of them being the pillars of the *kalyānamantapam* which have many good carvings, the monolithic *dīpastamba*, the west entrance *gōpuram* built of huge blocks of masonry, the four-pillared *mantapam* with a well-carved base and pillars on the south-west corner of the inner court, and the *vantasāla* or cooking place built of large slabs of stone. Excepting slight repairs, such as removal of accumulated fallen debris and vegetation, nothing need be done at present. The inscriptions relate to the Vijayanagar kings, chief among them being Bukka. The inscribed stone with the date, S.S. 1430, in Telugu, west of the *vantasāla* does not seem to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department. The rough rubble filling up the wide doorway of the *arthamantapam* is very unsightly and should be removed at once. The inside of the *arthamantapam* has four original piers in square, octagonal round, and 16-sided sections and are of gneiss. The leaky roofs should be repaired. The shrine on the whole is in good order and is built of stone to the summit in receding lines of stone cornices exactly similar to the Jain temples at Hampi. Chennakesvarasvami temple, Chippagiri.

61. The style of the temple is similar to the above one (Chennakēsvarasvāmi temple, Cheppagiri). The shrine tower is of stone, covered with plaster. The debris on the floor of the back of the courtyard within the temple, should be removed and the floor levelled. Excepting this, no repairs are necessary. Bojesvara temple, Chippagiri.

62. These are two high towers about 60′ in height which were formerly part of the Navāb's palace, but now form part of the western wall of the jail buildings. The northern one has been recently repaired in a careful manner and the other tower also should be repaired similarly. The brick building adjoining these towers inside the courtyard is beyond repair, being in a hopelessly ruined condition. Navab's towers, Cuddapah.

(*a*) The solitary bastion of the old fort, which once surrounded the palace, is overgrown with bushes. This may be repaired and kept free from vegetation.

(*b*) The well has an arcade around its four sides under ground. On account of neglect in keeping it in a state of repair, it is needless to do anything to it now, as it would cost a large sum to repair it. Old well near the Navab's tower.

(*c*) This is a square building with walls about 35′ in length surmounted by a large dome in the centre. The parapets of the building contain some good arabesque panels in plaster work and great care has been taken to renew some of the missing parts therein. This is worthy of preservation. Syed Ahmed Sahib's Masjid, Cuddapah.

(*d*) This is a mosque which is in fairly good condition. It is needless to have it in the conserved list as there is nothing unusual about the building, it being like so many others which occur elsewhere. The Jumma Masjid, Cuddapah.

(*e*) The Government grant allotted to it may be used for some other better works such as the *Navab's* towers.

63. This ancient temple of historical and archæological interest lies a mile south-east of Gulipālayam railway station. The temple is in a ruinous condition demanding immediate attention. It is not possible to rebuild the missing parts of the outer courtyard as it would be very costly. The gaps and the crevices should be properly repaired to prevent leakage. The vegetation on the ceiling of the *vimanas* of the shrines and the prickly pear which exist all over the courtyard should be carefully removed to stop leakage. The temple has no funds, so the expenses of conservation would have to be met solely from provincial grants. Sugrivesvarar temple, Sarkar, Periyapalayam.

(*a*) There are two *nandis* (bulls) here in front of the shrine in place of one only which is the almost invariable rule elsewhere, and this exception is connected with another local tradition. The inscriptions have been noted by the Epigraphical Department and G.O. No. 538, Public, dated 28th July 1909, page 82, gives us a detailed account of them.

64. This building stands at a distance of nearly 12 miles south-east of Tiruppur Railway station. On account of some good sculptures on the piers of the *mantapam* attached to the temple, it was included in the list of ancient monuments (*vide* page 2 of the report for 1895–1896). Subsequently, however, on the pretext of renovating "The Bathrakali Amman Temple," Padiyur.

the temple, the villagers have pulled down this *mantapam* and most of the other ancient parts of the temple, and there now remains nothing but the ruins to mark the place. Government, on my representation, have ordered the removal of this temple from the list, and the necessary intimation given to the Collector.

Srinivasa Perumal temple, Tirupati Tirumalai.

65. This temple which is situated on a hill composed of seven peaks and standing at a distance of nearly 7 miles on the north-west of the Railway Station has a large income of over six lakhs of rupees. The entrance is through a *gōpuram* at the hill foot. On the way up, there are other *gōpurams* and also several *mantapams* which serve for purposes of rest and shelter from heat and rain to the numerous pilgrims who daily throng to the shrine. The *gōpuram* at the foot has been included specially in the conserved list on account of the sculptured figures which illustrate the scenes connected with the history of the temple. Unfortunately the building has been neglected and the figures have partly disappeared consequent on the neglect in the removal of vegetation. The entrance itself is blocked up by prickly pear and pilgrims are thereby necessitated to take a circuitous road. This is most undesirable and steps should be immediately undertaken to remove the vegetation and open the passage for the public convenience. Slight repairs would mend the damage caused by lightning strokes here and there. An observer of the figures on the abovesaid *gōpuram* would be able to form an idea of the figures and images inside the temple and it is a pity this cannot be done at present.

(*a*) The *gāli* or wind *gōpuram* is also in the list. Some modern buildings have been constructed so as to completely cover the base and prevent its sculptures being seen. So, even if the existing houses cannot be demolished and the site acquired, the erection of more buildings may be prevented. The vegetation here should be forthwith removed, lest it should in course of time destroy the buildings.

(*b*) Several of the *mantapams* by the side of the way are in a bad condition. The terrace is full of vegetation. The buildings, since they serve a very useful purpose, should be put in proper condition.

(*c*) The steps of the tank, "*Svāmi Pushkarani*" are disarranged and these must be put in order. The silt of the tank also requires clearance.

(*d*) The statues of the kings in the *mūkamantapam* bear inscriptions which have already been deciphered by the Epigraphical Department, while there are many others not investigated. These deserve careful conservation on account of their sculptural work. The modern brick walls built in the *Raṅganāyakalu mantapam* should be at once removed. Some of the flooring in several places has also to be renewed and restored. There are traces of the walls of the *vimāna* and the adjoining walls being at one time covered up with brass plates though at present these exist only in the *vimanam*. As this is a rich temple, the whole of the conservation repairs must be undertaken by the temple authorities to whom the estimate of the Public Works Department may be sent for payment, in advance of the estimated cost.

Remains of the fort, Attur.

66. This ancient fort is situated on the northern bank of the Vasishtanathi river at a distance of nearly 35 miles on the south-east of Salem Railway station. The principal entrance is on the east, though there appears to have been others on the three other sides of the fortified walls. A moat at one time surrounded the sides of the fort on the sides opposite to the river and parts of it yet remain.

(*a*) The outer faces of the fortified walls are formed of great blocks of stone backed by a broad earthen bank, and still retain much of their original form, though they are densely overgrown with vegetation. The abundance of prickly pear and other plants and trees has caused much damage to the walls and bastions. Yet with the removal of these growths some of the bastions and portions of the fort walls could be brought to a state of preservation.

(*b*) Of the buildings inside, the granaries for storage of paddy are of large size measuring about 20′ × 75′ in the exterior, with brick vaulted roofs of sufficient height to contain large quantities of grain. At present there remain three of these, in one of which the arched dome fell about a year ago. Vegetation grows over them, and has already caused cracks in the masonry of the roofs. The preservation of these buildings, which are similar to those at Gingee, depends on the complete eradication of the vegetation. The *kalyāna mahāl* is several storeys in height, but

this is only a part of the original building, as other portions of it have disappeared. It has an ornamental stone base, largely covered with earth, and it would be interesting to expose the whole of it on some future occasion. The interior has vaulted masonry roofs, the cracks in which must be closed to prevent rain water getting into the building and damaging it still further. There are a number of other palatial buildings with vaulted corridors and rooms fully covered with prickly pear. Of the one on the west, the open court-yard in the centre requires examination after removal of the dense vegetation which covers it, as it may expose a tank for storage of water intended for the use of the *zenana*. There are two temples inside the fort, one of which is dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishṇu. The former has a good specimen of the Dravidian *vimānam*, and has inscriptions in old Tamil running around the bases of the *garbhagriham* and the *manṭapams* in front of it. As these have not yet been noticed by the Epigraphical Department, the attention of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy has been drawn to it.

(*c*) Most parts of the inside of the fort have been converted into house sites and cultivated fields, and care must be taken to see that the public do not get access to these ancient buildings and thus damage them still further. One of them is at present used as a cattle pen. Iron railed doors should be fitted in all the doorways. The buildings belong to Government, but no department has attended to their preservation though they are fairly complete and of some interest. There is a tomb to Colonel Murray in an enclosure in the fort which is well looked after. It is noticed in Cotton's "List of inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras." The Public Works Department must be put in immediate possession of all the fort buildings with a view to see to their proper preservation in future.

(*d*) The construction of the fort may probably date to the early part of the seventeenth century when this portion of the ancient Koṅgu kingdom came into the hands of the Nāyak kings of Madura, who began to build forts and thus strengthen their new acquisitions. The inscriptions of the Siva temple belong to a much earlier period. Government has been addressed in the matter of putting this building in the list of conserved monuments.

Ardhanarīsvarar temple, Tiruchengodu.

67. This is situated on a hill at a distance of 7 miles south-west of Saṅkaridrug Railway Station. The hill is traditionally said to have formed part of mount Mēru split up from the mother mount in a conflict between Ādisēshan and Vāyu. The ascent is by a flight of steps cut in the rock with *manṭapams* built at intervals on the north-east of the hill. Inscriptions of Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya and Vijayanagar, etc., kings exist on both sides of the path which speak not only of the gifts to the temple but also of the construction of the various parts of the buildings themselves. The temple proper stands within a hollow. There is a figure of a five-hooded serpent of 35 ft. height on the way to the temple, with a temple dedicated to Aiyanār in ruins and overgrown with prickly pear. The construction of the temple is attributed to a Chōḷa king Kiḻḻi and it would be desirable to put this building in order. The inscriptions have all been copied by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent in (1905–1906). The *nritta manṭapam* in front of the god's shrine has well-carved piers with outstanding equestrian figures, and in the ceiling, lotus flowers on the petals of which parrots are sitting. The bressummers are full of carvings representing scenes from the Skāndapurāṇa. The wooden *vimāna* in front of the shrine is supported by stone pillars with a mechanical clock work arrangement in the roof for falling of *Vilva* (*aegle marmelos*) leaves on the head of the god, when placed beneath, is worth preservation.

(*a*) The *nrittamanṭapam* in front of the above shrine dedicated to Subrahmanya has similar well-carved piers and bressummers and ceiling with figures. There is a rough sculptural work representing Mr. Davis, Collector of Salem, in 1823 with hat in hand, placed in commemoration of his replacing two broken stone lintels in two of the *manṭapams*. There are also other temples dedicated to Vishnu, Nālvar (Plate II Fig. 1 to 4) (Appar, Mānikkavachākar, Sundarar, Sambandar), Nāgesvarar, etc. The idol of the temple is half man and half woman as the name indicates. The idol, (Plate VI, Fig. 4) is not made of stone or metal with *pīḍam* but stands by itself abruptly on the ground and is said to have been made out of a mixture of some vegetables and mineral compounds by the sages in bygone days. The natural cleft at the foot

of the *dēvathirtham* which contains a perennial supply of water is said to mark the place where the goddess Pārvati did penance. Modern unsightly walls for storage of grain have been built round some of the *mantapams* which may be removed, and iron railings with doors put instead. This temple is worthy of preservation and on the reference made to Government, it has been ordered to be included in the list. The income of the temple is Rs. 3,000 quite sufficient for the *pūja*, etc. The trustees consent to enter into an agreement under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, if Government should undertake the repairs. The temple is in good repair on the whole and no considerable expenditure on that account is necessary.

Kailasanathasvami Temple, Taramangalam.

68. This temple is situated at a distance of nearly ten miles on the west of Salem Railway Station. The construction of the central *liṅga* is worth noting; from its peculiar position, the sun's rays fall on the deity twice in a year— once in the *Uttarāyana* and again in the other half of *Dakshināyana*. There are several well-carved stones near the *dvajastamba* in front of the temple, which were intended for the construction of a thousand-pillared *mantapam* and which was never completed. There are two sacred tanks east of the temple precincts, one called *Siva-gaṅgai* and the other *Teppakolam*. There is a small island in the centre of the latter. The shrine of Sahasralingam has some well-carved pillars. Over the bressummer of the *mantapam* in front of the Visvanāthar shrine here, there are some good sculptures. The brackets of the stone pillars at the entrance to the inner court, are of good architectural workmanship. There are huge pillars in the inner court, bearing sculptures of various forms of gods (Plate VII, Fig. 2); of these the sculpture of Rama observing the fight between Vāli and Sugriva is worthy of notice. The position of the latter is such that the former can observe the latter and not *vice versâ*. The massive wooden doors of the front *gōpuram* with floral work requires iron straps to be fixed on. The copings of the wall adjoining the *gōpuram* have to be repaired. The original entrance on the south wall has been blocked up by unsightly brick work which should be removed, and an iron door may be put up by the temple authorities. The terrace of the island in the *Teppakolam* deserves attention. The drainage of the temple is blocked up and should be put into working order. The leakage over the *Tirumālappatti* should be closed and the pavement of the Visvanātha temple be set right. The stones of the *garbhagriham* are flaking off on account of age, the cracks must be pointed with a mixture, suitable to the existing colour. It will be enough to do the repairs above noted instead of the repairs estimated by the Overseer wherein some items do not relate to this Department. The trustee of the temple agrees to pay one-sixth of the estimated cost and also to execute the necessary agreement under the Act.

The temple of Elumbīśvara is on the north of the above temple and has some inscriptions relating to the Vijayanagar, Hōysala and Pāndiya kings, which have been noticed by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy in 1899. The mounds surrounding this temple might probably contain some carved stones. The village officers may be instructed to bring to notice any such that may be brought to light during future excavations in the vicinity.

Poimankaradu, Salem.

69. This hill is situated near the roadway at a distance of 10 miles off Salem, (Survey No. 132, 210 acres, 67 cents, Nālikalpatti village) and though from a strictly archæological point of view not important enough to be included in the conserved list, still it is a fit one for preservation under the circumstance that the figure of an illusory stag with horns which is seen in the reflection of the sun when viewed in a certain position at a distance of 100 yards north from the Salem-Nāmakkal road, may be interfered with by quarrying unless something is done to preserve this. The figure of the stag is only phenomenal and is seen only when the rays of the sun fall on the sides of the cleft or from coloured streaks on the rock presenting that appearance when viewed at a certain angle only. This has some local connection with the Rāmāyana. The Collector of the district may be addressed to put up a board there to prevent quarrying, otherwise one worthy sit may lose its value.

Ramar Padam, Aruvapalayam.

70. This object is nothing but a formation in the semblance of a foot on a rock, and situated two miles on the north of Salem Railway Station. A modern stone *mantapam* has been erected over it. The site is claimed by the Hindus and the Muhammadans who have each a legend of their own, and each in their own way exhibit a peculiar interest and hence it is well preserved. The magnesite visible all over the ground surrounding the *mantapam* has some Rāmāyana interest.

Remains of Fortwalls, Bastion, etc., Duruvattumalai.

71. Near the above site but high up the hill, there are the remains of fort walls with two bastions in a good state of preservation. Owing to its inaccessibility and its being not possible of inspection, nothing more could be learnt, but the inference that there were traces of a village, tank, etc., at the foot in previous days.

Kothandaramasvami Temple, Ayodhyapatnam.

72. This building is interesting from its connection with the Great Epic Rāmāyana, for Rāma is said to have halted here for a night on his return towards Ayōdhyā after his victory over the Rākshasas. Recent repairs have been effected and the temple with its tower, *mantapams*, monolithic *stambam* and Āñjanēya shrine are all in such a very good state of preservation that it is needless to include it in the conserved list.

Temple, Tandoni.

73. The Collector of Trichinopoly referred the petition of a native of the place to use the temple for purposes of *pūja*, and as this was against the orders in force on the subject, the request was not granted.

Fort, Hosdrug.

74. Permission was applied for, to have a breach in the wall of the fort at Hōsdrug, South Canara district, made, to enable the priest of the temple inside the fort, getting access to it without suffering caste pollution, by having to go by a circuitous path, on account of the location of the police lines. As a small opening in one place would not greatly affect the appearance, permission was granted, with the restriction that the breach should be as narrow as possible, and also that the masonry work done to close the opening made, should be in harmony with the appearance of the surrounding parts.

Tripurantakesvara Temple, Kuvam.

75. This temple is situated 6 miles on the west of Kadambatūr railway station and faces the east though the only large *gōpuram* is on the south. The *vimāna* is of stone excepting the topmost portion which has been restored of late in plaster. The Chōla and Vijayanagar inscriptions that exist on the walls of the main *garbhagriha* have been copied (in 1905) by the Epigraphical Department. The sanction sought by the renovator for rebuilding the shrine has been accorded, as there appears no objection to the proposal. The letters found on the front base of the *mantapam* within the temple cannot with certainty be said to be ancient.

Old town wall, Madras.

76. On account of the abutting of certain wood depots on the wall, it was thought desirable that the spaces of ground on the north and south of the wall should be enclosed with iron railings, be laid with turf and planted with trees and shrubs, making it a miniature park with this monument of early British occupation as a central feature. But Government negatived the proposal as unnecessary except the removal of all improper additions.

(*a*) An obelisk standing on the north of this wall, at a distance of a few furlongs, was also recommended for being treated as a part of this monument and Government accordingly ordered its inclusion in the list. A private person wished to purchase and demolish it, but this was vetoed.

Temple, Vaithisvarankovil.

77. Certain repairs to maintain the Vaithināthasvāmi temple, Vaithīsvarankōvil, Tanjore district, and the removal of some shops within it were found desirable. These were brought to the notice of the custodian, through the Collector, and information has been received that the matter has the attention of the custodians.

Suryanarayanasvami temple, Suryanarkovil.

78. This temple stands close to Āduthorai, a little north of it. From the figure of a horse appearing here, it is to be inferred that the sun-god was worshipped by Kulōttunga Chōla I, and it is the only solitary instance of sun worship in Southern India. The sun is placed in the centre, and surrounding him are placed the eight planets (Plate V, Figs. 5 to 12; and Plate VI, Fig. 3). The sanctum and the *mantapam* in front, bear inscriptions of Kulōttunga I (1070 A.D.).

(*a*) The joints between the stones have widened, and hence they should be carefully pointed. The repairs which some parts require should be done.

Pillaiyar Temple, Kavalkudam.

79. It was reported that a *Pillaiyār* temple in the village of Kāvalkūdam was about to be demolished with a view to reconstruction, and that there existed a stone pillar with inscriptions near the temple. On the matter being referred to the Epigraphical Department, the demolition was permitted with the remark that any further find of inscribed stones, carved figures in stone or copper, or any other objects of such archæological interest, in the course of repairs, should be brought to notice.

Temple, Tiruvadamaruthur.

80. Application was received for permission to demolish the *garbhagriham* in the temple of Mahāliṅgasvāmi at Tiruvadamaruthūr and the renovator who applied for this has already renewed several parts within this temple. The walls of this particular portion contain inscriptions dated the 4th year of a Parakēsarivarman, which the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy infers, may be approximately assigned to the 9th century A.D. Subject to certain conditions which the renovator agreed to, and the preservation of these inscribed stones, permission was given.

Mayuranathasvami Temple, Mayavaram.

81. On application received to demolish and reconstruct the Amman shrine in the Māyuranāthasvāmi temple, Māyavaram, permission was given subject to certain conditions which were agreed to by the renovator. It was also said that any further interference with the ancient structures (Plate VII, Fig. 1) must meet with the approval of this Department.

Viratesvara Temple, Valuvur.

82. This temple which is five miles south-west of Māyavaram has some *purānic* interest in that Śiva appeared in the Bikshāudavar form with Vishnu for his consort before the sages of Dhārukāvanam and overcame the elephant created by the sages, (Plate I, Fig. 2; Plate VIII; Plate IX, Fig. 2). Close to the village are Dhārukāvanam and Pandāravādai connected with this purānic legend. The temple deserves inclusion in the list. The walls of the *garbhagriha* and the *mantapams* in front of it bear inscriptions which have not been noticed by the Epigraphical Department whose attention must be paid to this at once. The parapet walls of the tank within the temple between the *nand* and the god, which is unique, have been almost completely removed. There are also some minor repairs which should be attended to forthwith in addition to restoring the parapet wall of the tank.

The Palace, Tanjore. Jherat-khana do.

83. Owing to the neglect to put wire nettings to the windows, bats get into the dome and cause nuisance. This should be attended to forthwith. The octagonal dais on the middle and the stairs inside on the four corners of the roof should be kept in a good state of preservation.

Mottaigopurm do.

(*a*) The vegetation over it should be removed and the joints filled in suitably to the surrounding ancient work.

Arsenal do.

(*b*) Rain water percolates through one of the side windows consequent on the ground level having been raised to that height thus weakening the foundations. As it will make the walls sink in case of neglect to repair in time, this should be attended to by putting a dwarf wall near the open window.

Krishna vilas Tank.

(*c*) The fine plaster figures on the portico require being preserved to prevent further deterioration. The sides should be kept in order.

Sangita Mahal do.

(*d*) The flooring is not in good condition and this must be attended to. It is not known why the iron bands recently put in were fixed over the archways instead of through the solid masonry of the piers adjoining them which would give greater strength to resist thrust or tension. The leakage in the south requires being closed. The two domed halls on the west require being carefully preserved. In one, there is vegetation which should be removed and the holes closed, and no modern plastering work must be done on the face of these. The modern brick partition walls in some places may be removed to restore the building to its original appearance.

Palavanathasvami Temple. Tirupalathurai.

84. This is a mile east of Pāpanāsam Railway station. The building is in a state of considerable ruin on account of utter neglect. Some of the walls require rebuilding, as also the copings fallen from the top of the walls all around. The curious circular masonry granary built by Hindu kings for the storage of paddy has a circumference of 85′ with a doorway measuring 2′ 3″ × 3′ 3′. The vegetation surrounding it has damaged the building. Immediate attention must be paid to preserve this building. The inscriptions on the walls of the *garbhagriha* do not appear to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department and the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be addressed in the matter.

(*a*) The drainage within the temple is not properly maintained and the tank outside of the temple has its steps much dilapidated, and hence attempts should be made to renew them. The series of sculptures on the southern jamb of the outer *gōpuram* in bas relief representing Saivite scenes lead to the inference that it was constructed by some Pāndya king. The Collector may enquire if it is a fact that the temple has no funds. The temple deserves inclusion in the List of Conserved Monuments.

85. This temple stands on an artificial mount 16′ high and is at a distance of nearly three miles east of Pāpanāsam Railway station. The temple is at present maintained in good condition though its income is poor. Any future extensive conservation will be impossible from temple funds, though the income of the temple may be quite enough for sundry repairs. This temple deserves inclusion in the List of Ancient Monuments, for its historical, architectural (Plate X, Fig 2) and archæological interest. The following points deserve notice :— Kalyanasundaresvarasvami temple, Nallur.

(*a*) There are two *liṅgams* on the same pedastal, one of which is peculiarly bright and changes colour five times a day.

(*b*) The large tank, *Saptasāgara* which adjoins the temple is considered holy from its Mahābhārata connection, where Kunti, the mother of the Pāṇḍavas is said to have bathed; and it is also in a village record that pearl oysters are found in it.

(*c*) The ancient granary within the temple has been allowed to fall into decay and is now quite neglected. Such buildings are uncommon, and hence the temple authorities should be made to maintain it properly.

(*d*) The *vimāna* is of stone as is the case with a few of the Dravidian temples.

(*e*) On the walls of the shrine around the *liṅgam* are sculptured representations of Vishṇu on the north, Isvara and Pārvati on the west, Brahma on the south. A bronze Sabhāpati in a dancing posture over an *asura* is a good example of ancient workmanship (Plate X, Fig 1). The sculpture of Kunti worshipping Siva in the interior of the temple is worth attention. The inscriptions are historically important in giving a detailed account about some of the Chōḷa kings. These have been copied.

86. This small Chōḷā temple two miles north of Tiruviḍamaruthūr has nothing extraordinary or unique to deserve inclusion in the conserved list. It is on account of the inscriptions over the outer *garbhagriha* walls that the Epigraphical Department recommended the temple being put in the list of monuments. Vedapurisvarasvami temple, Tirukkalltattai.

(*a*) Vegetation should be removed from the small round *gōpuram* in front of the temple, the *vimāna* and the *maṇṭapam*. The fallen stones of the *maṇṭapam* in front of the central shrine may be reset in position in the walls. Immediate attention should be paid to the north-west corner of the shrine which is in a dangerous condition on account of some stones having been uprooted and forced out of position. This portion requires rebuilding. It would be enough for the present, considering the cost of rebuilding, to fill up the gaps alone. The whole terrace of the *maṇṭapam* should be carefully examined and the leakage closed.

(*b*) Though Rs. 700 was provided in the year's budget for the repairs, yet in consideration of the fact that more money might be needed, the work was not undertaken by the Public Works Department and the amount has been surrendered. With all the impecunious condition of the temple, Rs. 70 was contributed by the temple authorities. It is desirable that the work should be undertaken this year at least and the repairs done to prevent further disrepair.

87. This temple is interesting both historically and architecturally (Plate VI, Figs. 1 and 2 Plate IX, Fig. 1). Its inscriptions show the dates of the Chōla kings, especially of Kulōttuṅga I. The temple derives an annual income of over Rs. 20,000 and is under the Dharmapuram-Ādinam. It is a pity no notice has been taken of the conservation of this ancient shrine and so many things are lost sight of for want of proper care. Hence, the Collector of the district may be addressed to enquire into the mattter and collect the full contribution for the following repairs in the site :— Kampahasvara temple, Tribhuvanam.

(*a*) The cracks in the walls of the outer eastern *gōpuram* and overgrown vegetation therein.

(*b*) The flooring of the second *prākāra* which is not in proper condition.

(*c*) The western *gōpuram* which is in a dangerous condition on account of the supporting stone beam being broken. This has necessitated the blocking up of the *gōpuram* by an unsightly wall.

(*d*) Pavement of the inner court.

(*e*) Leakage in front of the *maṇṭapams* in front of the central shrine.

(*f*) Several sculptured figures, some of them mutilated, that appear in the *prākāra* and the inner courtyard are of fine workmanship and worthy of being conserved. The temple has not yet been placed on the list of monuments conserved by Government.

Tyagarasasvami temple, Tiruvarur, with the adjoining tank named "Kamalalaya."

88. This is one of the largest of the Dravidian temples in the ancient Chōla country and it stands on the railway line between Māyavaram and Arantāṅgi. The central *liṅgam* here is made of earth. This temple is tentatively placed in the list but I would recommend its permanent retention as it is a monument worthy of preservation.

(*a*) The temple has extensive courtyards with *gōpurams* on each of the outer courtyard walls. The eastern one is the highest. Some stones have been displaced on the inside of the tower.

(*b*) The *Kamalālaya* tank on the west of the temple has a central island with a temple built on it but it is much overgrown with vegetation. The brick parapet walls of the tank need repair in many places.

(*c*) The houses constructed abutting on the south outer wall and the courtyard for a school's latrine, etc., may be acquired if the temple authorities agree to pay the cost of the acquisition as the buildings greatly mar the beauty of the temple.

(*d*) The stone-car on the north-east with a representation of a figure crushed under one of the stone wheels and a small *mantapam* with sculptured stone cow and a calf— the sculptured representation (Plate X, Fig. 3 and Plate XI) of an incident connected with the days of the Chōla king who built a part of the temple—deserve careful preservation on account of the existing inscriptions inside which bear witness to the administration of criminal justice in those days. Prickly pear has grown densely near these ancient remains.

(*e*) There are many inscriptions representing the teachings of Gautama, Nārada Māskara, Yāgñavalkya, and the abolition of tolls during the days of Kulōttunga Chōla I. There is also a modern inscription relating to the repairs executed by the Mahrātta Raja Sarabōji of Tānjore.

(*f*) The temple has its date fixed from a Tamil work as the 7th century A.D.

(*g*) The thousand pillared *mantapam* has some vegetation growing on the copings which should be removed. Modern unsightly walls intersperse here and there within the temple.

(*h*) The shrine to the goddess, Kamalāmbāḷ facing the exact north-east in an attitude of *tapas* (penance) with the fine pillars of the unfinished *vasanta mantapam* are worthy of preservation.

(*i*) The flooring of the *prākāra* is very defective.

(*j*) *Pañchaliṅgams* exist in the inner courtyard and the one relating to Achāḷesvara is very ancient having been constructed so early as the 11th century.

(*k*) The *koṭṭāram* otherwise known as the grain storehouse has some vegetation growing on it. The drainage is not in working order.

(*l*) The third and the innermost court contains the shrines dedicated to Tyāgarāja and Valmikēśvara. The bulls in front are in a standing posture as the god Tyāgarāja is dancing.

(*m*) The sculptures of the nine planets (*navagrahams*) are all in a row, unlike those in other places where the one does not face the other.

(*n*) The ceiling in front of the Valmīkēśvara shrine contains the sculptures of *ashtadikpālakas* with the deities of the 27 stars. This is worthy of preservation.

(*o*) In fine, the temple though well preserved, requires some repairs here and there, in the matter of removal of vegetation, replacement of stones, flooring, etc., which should be attended to. This is one of the finest temples in Southern India.

Mantrapuresvara temple, Kovilur.

89. This temple is situated one mile north-west of Muttupet Railway Station and is in good condition. The trustees want to have certain portions rebuilt or renewed. There is no necessity at present for such a thing, but if they persist, they may be allowed to do so on the understanding that the parts will be restored after the existing plan without any alteration or addition. In case the present proposed work of the trustees is satisfactorily done, the demolition of the other parts may then be considered. The inscriptions in the temple are historically important. The *liṅga* here is said to be *swayambu* and the place itself was originally called Sūtavanām.

Uttarapadesvarar temple, Tiruchengattangudi.

90. This temple is situated ten miles south-east of Nannilam Railway Station. It has two courts with a *gōpuram* on each of the four sides. The eastern *gōpuram* has been closed with brick-walls as the stone beams over the doorway are broken. A complete replacement would be very expensive, but iron stirrups may be fixed as supports. The present supporting masonry may then be removed. The *liṅga* within the temple

is a very ancient one, and its court floor is at a depth of about 5 feet below the level of the surrounding *prākāra*. The inscriptions found in the *prākāra* walls do not appear to have been noticed by the Epigraphical Department whose attention will be drawn to them. There are sculptures on the verandah on the inside of the inner court of Siruthonda Nāyanār with his family, and many others (such as the Chōḷa king, Kāḍavarkōne, and various forms of the dancing of Śiva).

(*a*) The crack on the north of the *gōpuram* should be closed, including the temporary gateway opened north of the east *gōpuram*. The temple on the whole is in a sound condition. The temple agent has consented to pay the cost of repairs if the sum be within Rs. 1,000, and as it will not cost more, the Public Works Department may be asked to send the necessary estimate. There is nothing specially architectural in it except that the temple is an ancient Chōḷa temple. If the inscriptions therein justify it, the temple may be included in the conserved list. The temple seems to lack management and in spite of it, the income of the temple is about Rs. 13,000 per year.

Remains of Queen Mangammal's Palace, Madura.

91. This forms the sole remaining portion of the palace of Queen Maṇgammāḷ who reigned at Madura in the 17th century. There are many remnants of the once grand palace such as three large polished moulded black stone pilaster bases, boundary wall which formed part of the old palace, with fine circular black stone pilasters and foliated Saracenic arches with stucco ornament, a pillared brick vaulted corridor with an octagonal open room in the centre surrounded by massive, round brick piers. There are also eight massive black stone polished piers inside, and domed roofs and Saracenic arches. The door to the room covering the eight massive black stone polished piers has got some finely carved wood work. There are also other remains of a similar character. Consequent upon the want of care, vegetation has begun to appear on the roofs of several of the domes, which should be removed at once. There are also sundry repairs, such as plastering work to repair some leakage, which should be attended to forthwith. Two cannons, 8′ 9″ long with 5″ bore were found when the drains were dug in 1909, which should also be preserved in the taluk office close by. There is a room adjoining the above structure which is at present used for the municipal stores, which is finely domed and ornamented in stucco work resting on massive piers with Saracenic arches. The peepul tree growing on the roof of the extreme east part of the building, which is used at present as the police station, should be immediately cut down.

Tirumal Naick's Palace, Madura.

92. Nothing more need be said about this grand structure, which is important both architecturally and archæologically, except one passing allusion to the care that should be exercised by the Public Works Department to remove the peepul plants growing on some of the stone buttresses. There are 10 sections of round polished black piers north of the palace, some of which may be sent as specimens to the Museum.

Alagarkovil, Madura.

93. The temple with its various outlying *manṭapams* and the ruins of a palace erected by Tirumalai Nāick stand at the foot of some rocky wooded hills, and are enclosed by fortified walls. The buildings directly in use for worship are all in good condition and repairs to them should be done wholly from temple funds. There are several statues of Tirumalai Nāick, especially one within the small temple with a wooden roof inlaid with ivory and ivory lotus pendants. These form unique specimens, being of excellent workmanship, fit for preservation.

(*a*) The *manṭapams* surrounding the *Nūperagaṅgai*, a never-failing natural stream on the top of the hill are not in good condition. There are statues of Nāick Kings on some of the piers. There are also some inscriptions on the northern side of the middle court which do not appear to have been previously noticed by the Government Epigraphical Department. Inscriptions appearing on the base of the *Moṭṭukrishnan kōvil* and those on the outer walls of the *Svāmi Garbhagriham* do not appear to have received any attention at the Government Epigraphist's hands. The road leading to the two wells on the hill, known as *Hanumatīrtham* and *Garuḍatīrtham* should be widened to afford facility for pilgrims who may resort there. The repairs to the *manṭapams* adjoining the wells should be done by the temple authorities, and the well water must be drained. Vegetation has luxuriantly grown over some of the *manṭapams* which needs removal.

(*b*) Near the remains of Tirumalai Nāick's palace which requires repair, there is a *maṇṭapam* which is being claimed by one Alagarayya Kauṇḍan who neither looks after its preservation nor appears to have any connection with the temple now. Unless he produces any documentary evidence to establish his ownership, he may be advised through the Collector of Madura to leave the building in the hands of the temple authorities or the Public Works Department who will look after its conservation. The temple is getting a large annual income of Rs. 10,000 and as such the full or a major portion of the cost of conservation repairs must be paid by the trustees. On framing the estimate, the Public Works Department may ascertain through the Collector, what portion can be got from the temple funds.

Rock Fort, Dindigul.

94. This fort is situated on a small rocky hill at Diṇḍigul. Some repairs have lately been done to the first gateway as well as plastering of the walls, only it would have been better if the walls had been coloured grey instead of white. There are three cannons mounted on the parapet walls a little above the gateway. Overlooking this, are the ruins of a house which is said to have been the residence of the former Navābs The walls of the temple on the summit of the hill have been repaired and rebuilt by the Public Works Department last year in a very effective way, but some plant roots have unfortunately been left, and these are again growing in the newly built walls. There are inscriptions on the east wall of the *garbhagriham* adjoining the shrine. The shrine wall of the extensive pillared *maṇṭapam* is covered with finely carved pilasters and other work. There has been some displacement of the stones of the verandah of the shrine and leakage in this and some adjoining buildings should be attended to forthwith.

Sundaraja Perumal temple, Tadikombu.

95. This temple is six miles on the north of Diṇḍigul. There were originally three courts though now only two exist. In the outermost one, the walls have almost disappeared except on the west, where some traces exist, measuring nearly 6′ in thickness with brick copings. In the second courtyard there are sculptures of the ten *avatārs* of Vishṇu. The *maṇṭapam* in front of the *Āṇḍāl* shrine has some good sculptured statues of ancient kings on the face of some of the fronting piers and this fixes the chronology of it. The *Āṇḍāl* shrine has sculptures of various forms of Vishṇu (Plate IV, Figs. 2 & 3 and Plate XII.) The bronze statue of the central shrine is very ancient. The outer parts of the temple are all in good condition. Except the Government contribution of Rs. 900, there is no other source of income to the temple, and in case Government is pleased to order its inclusion in the list, which I do not consider necessary, its future conservation must be undertaken wholly at the expense of the temple officials.

Ramanathasvami temple, Rames-varam.

96. Representations having been received from the occupants of the houses surrounding the outermost wall of this temple, that these should not be acquired for *Devastānam* use, the site was inspected. It was suggested last year that, in order to complete the work of fencing the ground for a few feet outside the courtyard walls, for the formation of a flower garden around the temple, these houses might be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act if the temple authorities did not succeed in getting possession of these sites. Part of the work has already been undertaken by them, and the position at present stands as follows:—

(*a*) *East Wall.*—In the northern half, there are private houses inclusive of two *mutts*, one charitable and the other a religious institution. The first of these is an ancient pillared *maṇṭapam* of the same age as the temple itself, adapted for modern requirements as a choultry, and apart from its charitable uses, its archæological interest must militate against any suggestion of acquiring and demolishing it. It was not against such ancient buildings as this that the proposal was directed, and if a flower garden is wanted at this particular part, it must be taken round the outside of the choultry so that the latter may not in any way be injured. Except these two *mutt* buildings which are alone tiled or terraced, the rest are thatched. Even in the choultry on the north-east corner, an open space near the wall of about 20 feet exists, but is used as a kitchen for the resident pilgrims. Almost the whole space on the southern half of the east wall is under the occupation of the temple, except one solitary thatched house on the south-east corner.

(*b*) *South wall.*—The eastern half is vacant ground now under the charge of the temple, while in the western half, there are several thatched houses mostly occupied by private owners.

(c) *West wall.*—The southern half is occupied by private thatched houses, while the northern has already been fenced with an iron railing.

(d) *North wall.*—The whole of this side has already been fenced, except a very little on the north-west corner, wherein two private thatched buildings exist. Thus, it will be seen that a part of the work has already been taken up.

Pre-historic burial ground, Kadambur.

97. This lies at a distance of a few yards south-west of the Railway Station of Kaḍambūr. The site was acquired by Government during 1910 for the South Indian Railway company for quarrying. Recent inspection shows that parts of the site have been excavated and the articles embedded therein, consisting of pottery, etc., have all been completely destroyed. Other parts of the gravelly ground may perhaps contain a few urns, but in view of the continued removal of gravel by the Railway, it is impracticable to conserve them. Government was therefore advised that the site should be removed from the list, and this was accordingly done. The site is said to date back as far as the 13th century to the days of the Pāṇḍiya kings. No traces of its former importance now remain, except a Siva temple of Perunkārāṇēśvarar with ancient inscriptions which have not been as yet examined by the Epigraphical Department and their attention will be drawn to the matter.

Bhaktavatsalar temple, Shermadevi.

98. This temple which is situated on the banks of the Tāmraparani river, Tinnevelly District, has no income whatever excepting the amount of Rs. 30 and odd which is contributed by Government. This temple deserves inclusion in the conserved list from an architectural point of view and on account of its ancient nature. The repairs should be solely done by Government. The unfinished tower of the *gōpuram* over the stone base has the masonry in an irregular condition, and the joints require being pointed, in order that further damage may not take place. The damage is the result of long neglect and the temple is in such a low level that all the rain-water stagnates within. This, if allowed to continue will damage the foundation still further and make the walls sink even more than they have done. Arrangements should be immediately made to remedy this defect. It will be too costly to put up the terrace of the second court which has disappeared, hence the existing leakage alone may be closed to prevent further damage. The deep-rooted vegetation on some of the walls should be eradicated forthwith. Some of the Tamil inscriptions on the walls do not appear to have been noticed by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy. The date of the inscriptions already recorded in other parts of the temple may be fixed at about 500 years ago. Much of the architectural work is anterior to that date. The facing stones of the second court have disappeared and a portion of the northern and western walls has been partially rebuilt. Other minor repairs are necessary throughout the temple.

Kailasanathasvami Temple, Brahmadesam.

99. This is two miles north of Ambāsamudram, having many inscriptions which do not appear to have been as yet noticed by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy. It is not in the list, but the temple authorities keep it in good condition.

Rajagopalasvami Temple, Mannarkovil.

100. This temple is dedicated to Kulasēkhara Āḻwār who built it, and is similar to the Vaikuntaperumal temple of Conjeeveram in having three storeys one over the other. A portion of the upper wall in the north of the outer courtyard is fallen and this requires re-building. The modern partition walls found in some of the *maṇṭapams* and the whitewashing of the temple are very unsightly. The custodians of the temple must be advised to remove the former and prevent having recourse to the latter in future. The stucco plaster work of the *vimāna* has begun to disappear on account of age and it is desirable to replace it in perfect accordance with the existing ancient work. The inscriptions on the walls have disappeared on account of the neglect to properly drain the rain-water. They were copied by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy during 1905. Some minor repairs too are necessary. The custodians of the temple may be advised to see to the draining of the rain-water completely. The temple is not now in the list. The trustee agrees to pay the contribution, if Government be pleased to look after the conservation. I see no objection to this being done.

Visvanathasvami Temple, Tenkasi.

101. This temple is on the Maniyachi-Quilon Railway line of the Tinnevelly District. It is said to have been built by Parākrama Pāṇḍiya who had his capital at Vidaināthakollai three miles north-east of the temple, on account of a vision of God

directing him to worship Visvanātha of Benares there. Hence the name,— Tenkāsi (Southern Benares). The temple authorities agree to pay a contribution toward the repairs noted hereunder, and hence the Government may undertake the conservation of the temple and declare the monument "protected" under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The sculptures on the pillars of the *balipītamantapam* are of good workmanship and extend to a height of 14 feet. The wall of this *mantapam* has begun to sink consequent on the accumulation of mud, thus preventing the free flow of rain-water, which should be removed. The shrine of *kāmakōtipītam* requires under-pinning in places, where sinking has taken place. On account of the unsatisfactory foundations, the stones of the Bairavar shrine have got out of position. The space at least should be pointed. The flooring of the inner courtyard is not in good condition and the joints between some stones must be pointed to put a stop to the percolation of rain-water. The terrace of the *tirumlāppatti* on the south-west is leaky, and the temple authorities have begun examining these. They must be advised to complete the work soon. The front *gōpuram* is greatly damaged and is in a dangerous condition. The masonry on the storeys has almost disappeared. Stonebeams have been broken and doors removed and the entrance is closed at present. It would be better to bind the stonebeams with angle irons to prevent further damage and then the doors may be fixed and the entrance opened. It would be impossible to attempt any rebuilding. The plaster figures on the *gōpuram* are all mutilated and it is necessary to preserve these at least as they are. Some other repairs in various parts are necessary.

Papavinasesvara temple, Papanasam.

102. This temple which is six miles west of Ambāsamudram is well looked after, and therefore there is no need for its inclusion in the list of monuments conserved by Government.

Kumarasvami temple, Elangi.

103. This temple lying at a distance of two miles west of Tenkāsi Railway station has two courts. All the shrines are in the inner court. The outer courtyard has been much neglected, with the result that there is a large accumulation of earth. The temple authorities should be advised to remove the earth and also some vegetation over the *vimāna*. The traditional account of the temple is that Śiva at the request of the *Dēvas* told them to worship Kumārasvāmi there, who will free them from the *Sūrapadmās*. The sand *linga* there, said to be the one worshipped by the sage Agastya for two days is worth noting. The inscriptions of the temple have not been noticed by the Epigraphical Department and the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy will be requested to include them in his next tour programme. It is needless to include this in the list but the Collector may be requested to bring the suggestions to the notice of the custodians of the temple.

Kumarasvami temple, Tirumalai.

104. This temple is six miles on the north of Shencottah Railway station. The entrance is from the south-side of a hill up a flight of steps. An iron railing support has been fixed to one of the sides but it is not in a sound condition, and it is likely to give way before any strong pressure and might thereby cause hurt to the pilgrims going up. The reservoir on the west which is the only means of water-supply is full of moss on account of the water not being baled out. The water should be baled out every year. Sundry repairs such as the stoppage of leakage should be carefully attended to. Though this temple, which has an income of over Rs. 10,000, is not in the list, the Collector might be requested to advise the custodians to see to the completion of the above works in time. The construction of the temple is attributed to one Chimmanangi Thevar, Zamindār of Vadagarai, with a legend of its own. He had a vision to construct this temple and install therein the present sculpture of Bālasubrahmanya that lay embedded near a cluster of bamboo trees called Pulikkāttalai. The village of Panpuli containing the Śiva shrine dedicated to Nāgēśvara has on its northern *mahāmantapams* some inscriptions which do not appear to have been copied by the Epigraphical Department. Their attention will be drawn to these.

Fort Anjengo.

105. This fort was built for the protection of trade in 1684, with the permission of Queen Attingal of the Travancore State. It was renewed in 1690. A recent estimate for repairs has been sent by me countersigned, and it is advisable that the work should be begun and completed as early as possible. No permanent watchman is necessary for this fort, but the Deputy Tahsildar of the place may be advised to order the menial servants of the village to watch it and to remove vegetation whenever it appears, after the repairs are done. Several portions of the fort require repair.

The only open entrance to the fort is on the east with a watch tower over it, and over the western side facing the sea is another protection wall with loopholes for musketry. The other entrance lies within the fort. On all the four corners raised platforms have been constructed with holes for musketry on the parapet wall. The other portions of the wall around are of laterite, all plain-built. The well on the north-east built of laterite has an abundant water-supply and adjoins the underground vaulted cellar. There are earthern pipes of 4″ diameter, the purpose of which is not clear except that it may have been for a distribution of the water-supply. The wooden flagstaff should be preserved by an application of wood preservative. The tomb of Daborah, the wife of the Dutch Carnodo, who died on September 2nd, 1704, as also another tomb without inscription are on the outside of the north fort wall. The escarp wall on the east facing the sea, with musketry holes, lies buried under sand and requires being cleared and exposed and the missing stones replaced, with mortar joints to suit the colour existing throughout. The door * of the main rampart wall is carved. The steps leading to the previous lighthouse above the underground stone-vaulted room must be carefully preserved. Rain water should not be allowed to get into the above chamber. So, a dwarfwall to the height of 3′ or 4′ should be built so as to prevent its entrance. The cracks in several parts of the main wall require being grouted and underpinning is necessary.

Mangalesvarasvami temple, Uttarakosamangai.

106. This temple is situated at a distance of nearly 11 miles from Rāmnād Railway station. This was the place of worship of the Sētupati kings. One Mutturāmaliṅga Sētupati planned to execute two towers, one of which has been finished, the other remains unfinished. The temple has an income of over Rs. 60,000. The walls, excepting those recently built, are in a neglected state, with the facing stones in several places fallen. The mud walls at the south-east corner put up for the storage of straw, and the brick walls in several other places in the inner court should be removed at once as they are very unsightly. There are ancient sculptures in the *nandimantapam* of a height of 3′ to 4′ which serve as brackets to the stone pillars. The walls of the sanctuary which have been renewed by some Naṭṭukkōṭṭai Chetties are not in conformity with the original measurements. Fortunately the *garbhagriham* of the goddess, the *artha* and the *mahāmanṭapams* have not been as yet touched. The *garbhagrihams* of the god and goddess are built of granite while the remaining parts of the temple are of sandstone. Some great stone pillars of nearly 30′ in height have good floral carvings. These were intended for the *gōpurams* which were never built. During the last renovation of the temple, the inscribed stones were removed and placed at random. It is hoped that this will be rectified at the next renovation. The temple authorities should be advised to store them up for inspection of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy before they are set up. The place has the name of *Adi* Chidambaram (or old Chidambaram) on account of the local tradition that Śiva as represented in the shrine of Natarāja known as *kanagasabah* performed his mystic dance there *in camera* prior to his doing so in public. The stone car with wheels and horse in the north-east of this shrine with the dancing and other figures on it is worthy of preservation. The missing parts must be searched for and reset as far as practicable. The tank at the north-east of the temple known as *brahmatīrtam* has its walls sunk in several places. The Collector of the district is said to have issued a notice to the temple authorities calling upon them to maintain it in good condition. The inscriptions on the walls were copied by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy in 1905. No renewals are necessary for some time to come to the *garbhagriham* as also the *manṭapams* in front.

Navab's Palace, Trichinopoly.

107. Information was got that some of the well-carved stones at the tank within the Navāb's Palace, Trichinopoly, had been removed by the Public Works Department to certain other works, and on the Collector being addressed, it was reported that these stones were made use of for a flight of steps to the upper rock-cut cave in the Trichinopoly rock, and that the Executive Engineer has been requested not to remove any others. It was desired that the stones, if any, met with in future, should remain *in situ* and not be utilized for any other works.

Preston's Battery, Trichinopoly.

108. This is situated north of Trichinopoly rock, and is in a fair state of preservation. The monument is fenced with iron spikes, but as it has not been provided with a strong lock by the Public Works Department, it affords facility for nuisance being

* One of the counterparts having been lost already, the other has been removed to the Museum.

committed. A warning may be given to the perpetrators of the nuisance, for affixing cowdung to the walls of the monument, and to prosecute them for any infringement under section 16 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. As has been pointed out, in other instances, the vegetation, if not at once prevented will retard the flow of rain-water and thus damage the rampart walls. The Public Works Department should be a little more vigilant in removing vegetation and thereby preserve the monument.

Temple, Jembukesvaram.

109. Application was received from the renovator of the great temple at Jembukēśvaram, Trichinopoly district, for permission to demolish the *Kartar Maṇṭapam*, as it obstructs the putting up of certain large modern piers at the place where it stood in accordance with the plan on which he is renovating the place. It was inspected and found to contain nothing of special architectural work. On a photo being taken, the permission applied for was granted and intimation was also given that the demolition of any further ancient parts within the temple (Plate V, Figs. 1 and 2) must be with the consent of this Department.

Do.

(*a*) The temple was inspected. It has been undergoing repairs by the Cheṭṭies for several years past, as can be ascertained from a perusal of previous annual reports. The work is progressing no doubt, but the whole temple enclosures present the appearance of an enlarged mason's yard where the carving of stones is in progress. It seems probable from all appearances that this must continue indefinitely for many years to come. How pilgrims can perform worship at such a place, and how the income of the temple from such sources will suffer or benefit is probably best known to those concerned, but it is to be hoped, that the works, such as extension, demolition and reconstruction now taken in hand, will be brought to completion with all possible speed. Probably the present generation will not see this end attained.

Bojeswarasvami temple Samayapuram.

110. This temple is situated nine miles north of Trichinopoly. It was built by the Hoysala Bellalas early in the thirteenth century under the name of Vikramapuram in order to commemorate the victory of the Hoysala Kings over the Chōḻas. The temple itself is in a state of decay, and only the court yard wall with a gateway and the central shrine, where there are some inscriptions remain intact, the remaining portions having disappeared. The *vimāna* contains good carving and architectural moulded work. In the recent repairs of 15 years ago, care was not taken to renew the stucco plaster figures. It will be enough in future conservation repairs to re-adjust the debris lying inside the court yard in such a way, that by giving a slope to it, the rain-water may not percolate, but run down smoothly into the drain. There is a dense growth of vegetation which, it has been suggested, should be removed forthwith. The leaky terrace roof should be repaired, and excepting this, no other works are necessary.

Ancient site, Samayapuram.

111. This place marks the once extant large fort of the Hoysala Bellala Kings, and for purposes of future excavations this was included in the conserved list. It has been found in recent inspections that the lands adjoining the site are held in *paṭṭā* tenure and that the ryots of the place have completely excavated and removed all the foundation stones. Hence, it is submitted that this item, as it may not serve a useful purpose, may be removed from the list.

Muktiswarasvami temple, Mahalikudi.

112. This temple has been totally neglected by the owners and it is almost in ruins, there being scarcely anything worthy of conservation, and even if conservation be undertaken, it would be only rebuilding the temple which does not form the work of this Department. There are some inscribed stones in a displaced condition in the southern wall of the *manṭapam* in front of the *garbhagriham* which do not appear to have been examined by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent, and he must see to these soon. The lands surrounding the site have all been brought under wet cultivation, and in a short time it is likely that the owners of the lands will encroach on the present deserted temple and thus efface all traces of it from the site.

Mahakali temple, Samayapuram.

113. This temple, though comparatively less interesting from an archæological point of view than those mentioned above, is being carefully looked after by the owners and the numerous pilgrims who throng to the temple, and hence it is needless to have it in the conserved list.

Ujjalvanathasvami Temple, Uyyakondan Tirumalai.

114. This small temple stands on a hillock of 35′ in height and is now tentatively in the list of monuments. The inscriptions here all relate to the Chôḻa period and they have been copied by the Epigraphical Department. Besides the stone wall enclosed

in the hillock, there are two courts on the rock itself. There are cracks on the eastern entrance, which have caused the stones to fall in many places. The *prākāras* are kept in such a miserable condition that rain-water cannot drain through them. The stones of the side walls of the tank within the temple are fallen and require resetting. The flag stone terrace around the *garbhagriham* has leakage which requires being closed. The temple authorities do not seem to care about the conservation of the temple and as there is nothing to warrant its conservation by Government, it will be removed from the list.

Namakkal. Fort.

115. This place, which is 27 miles south-east of Saṅkaridrug Railway station was one of those built by the Nāick Kings of Madura, who also held sway over the Koṅgu country. The joints of the stones of the walls are all very accurately set and the whole fort itself is in a very good state of preservation. Some minor works have been done this year, including plastering but it is a pity that the plastering over the parapets and copings is not coloured. The leaky portions of the temple in the fort should be carefully attended to by the Public Works Department. The powder magazine and several of the water reservoirs are all in good condition. The southern entrance should be closed lest the monument be interfered with by people who may otherwise get free access to it. The rock-cut temple of Narasiṁhaśvāmi including *Hiranyasamhāram*, *Vaikuṇṭanārāyaṇan*, *Vāmana* and *Trivikrama Avatāram* containing several carvings are worthy of preservation. The inscriptions found in the temple have been copied by the Epigraphical Department.

(*a*) The monolithic figure of Hanumār is worth preserving. There is also a rock-cut image of Reṅganātha lying on the hood of Kārkōḍaka. It is finely sculptured and is locally said to have been formed by Visvakarma, the celestial architect.

(*b*) Owing to the excellent carvings within both these temples above mentioned, and their location in the rock, they have been brought in the "protected" list as the custodian agreed to the proposal, and also consented to meet a portion of the cost of future repairs, should any become necessary.

A. REA,
Superintendent.

PLATE I.



Fig. 1.

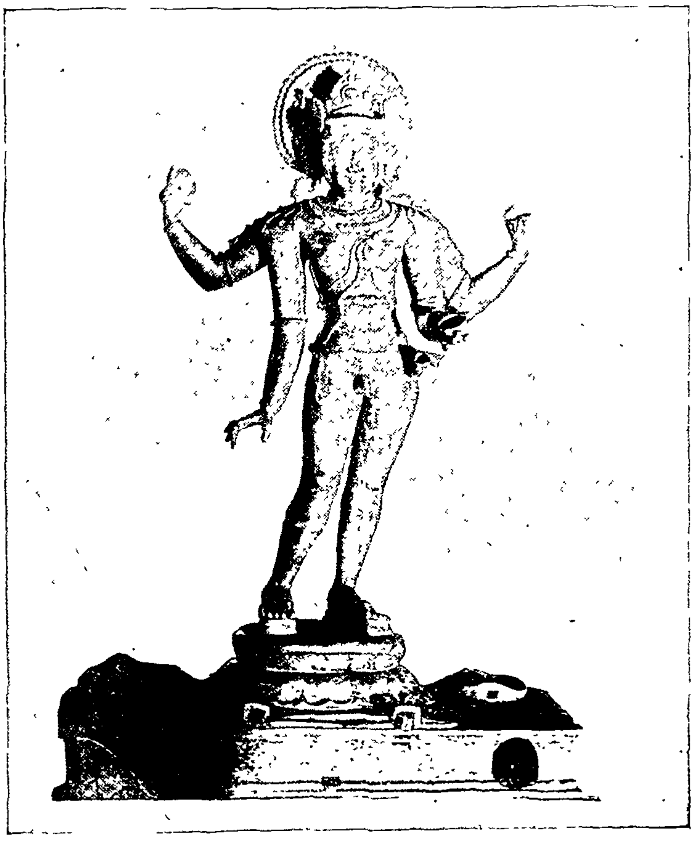


Fig. 2.

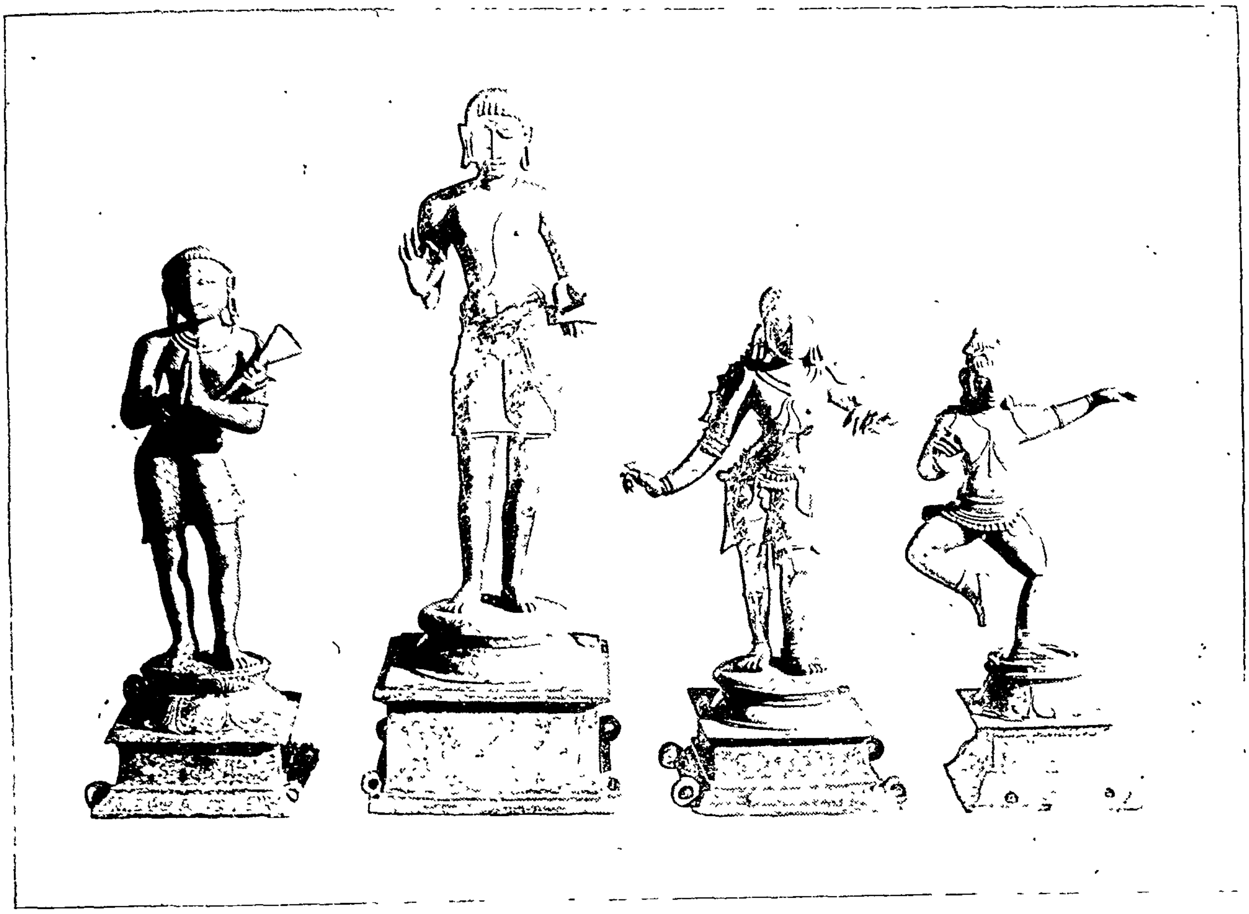


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

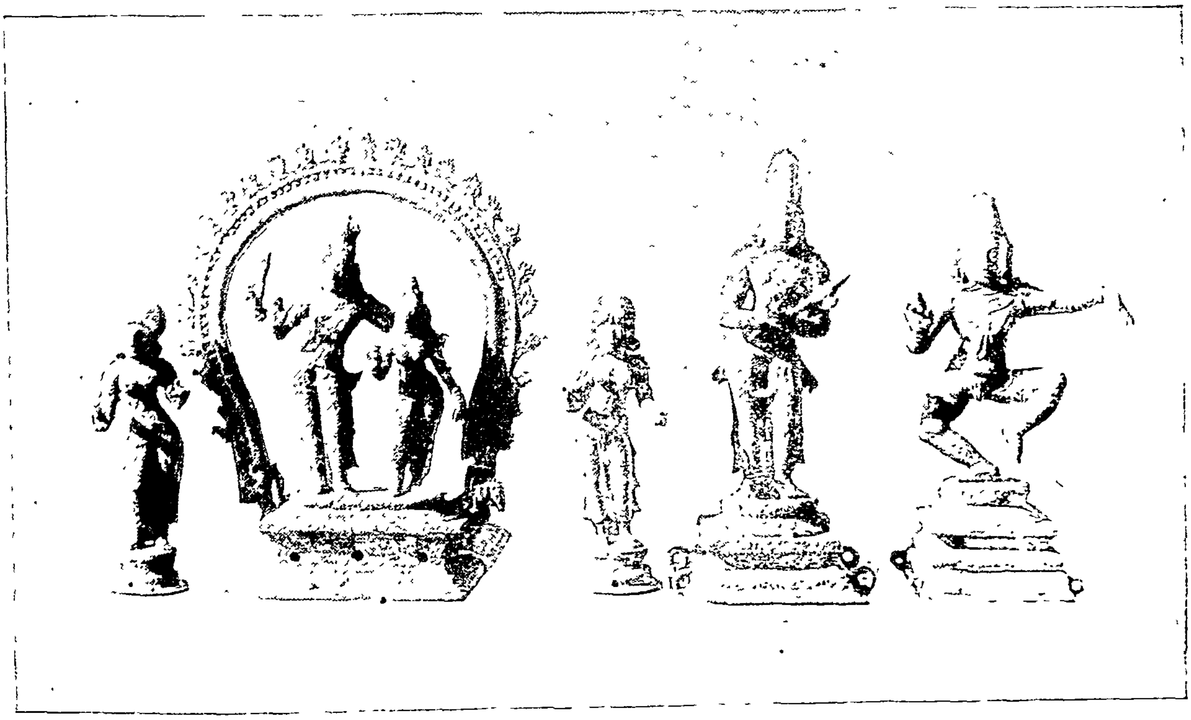


Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8. Fig. 9.

PLATE III.

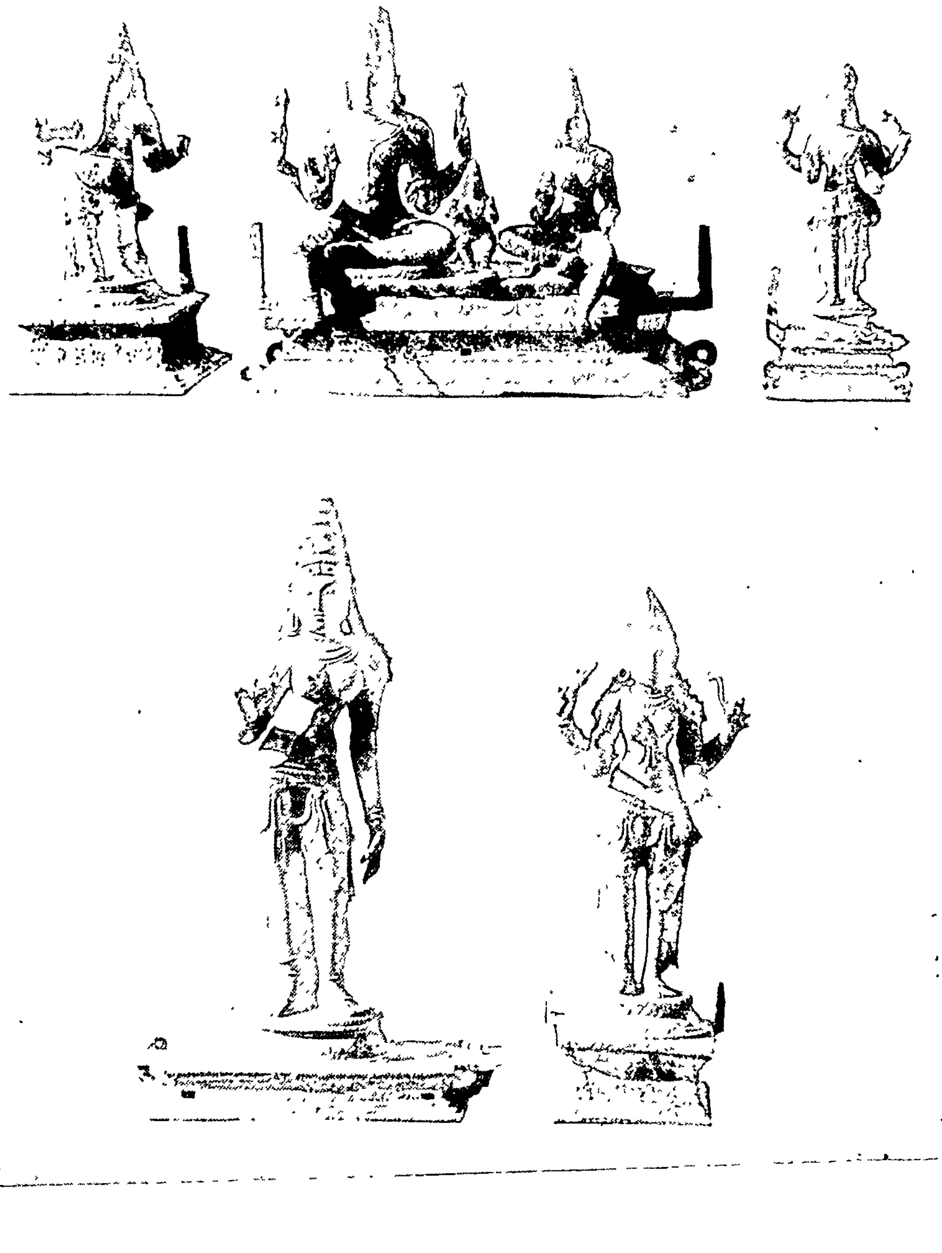


PLATE IV.

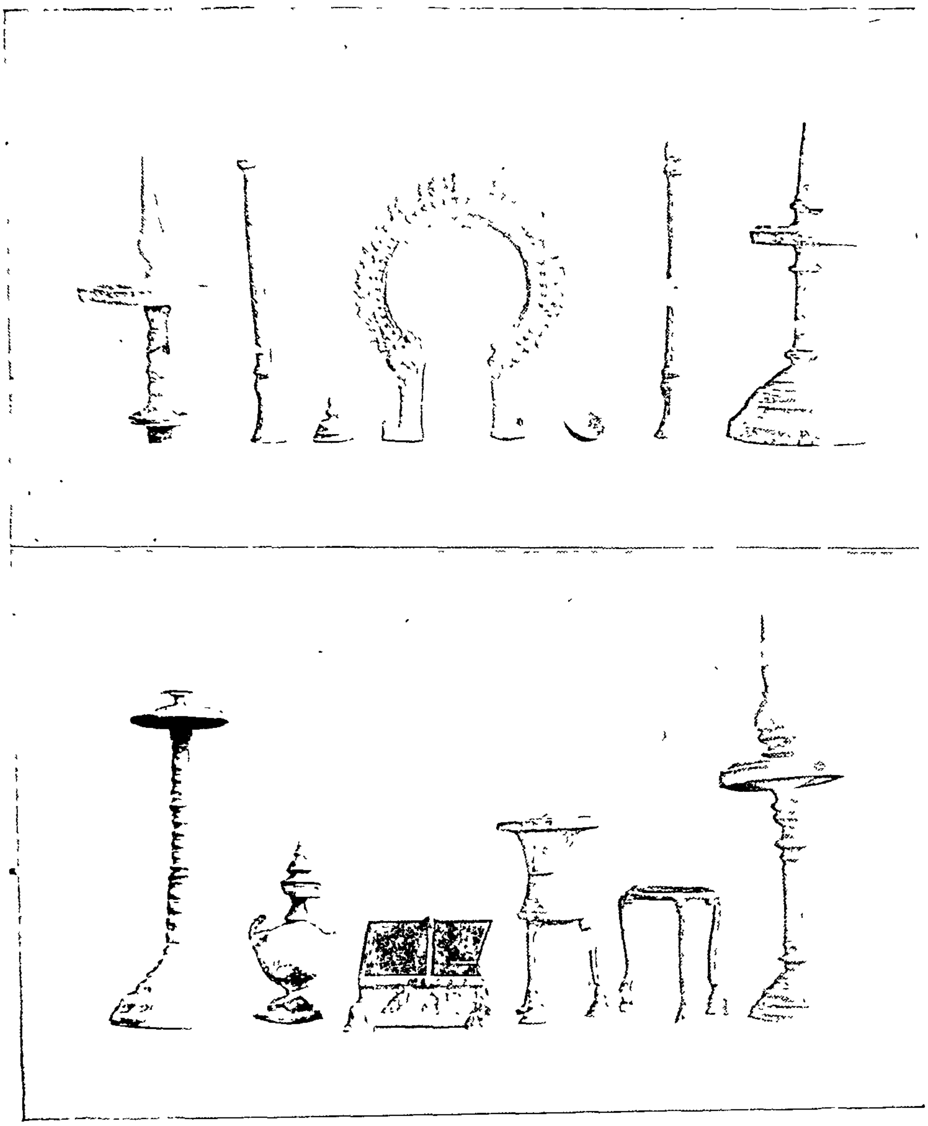


Fig. 1.

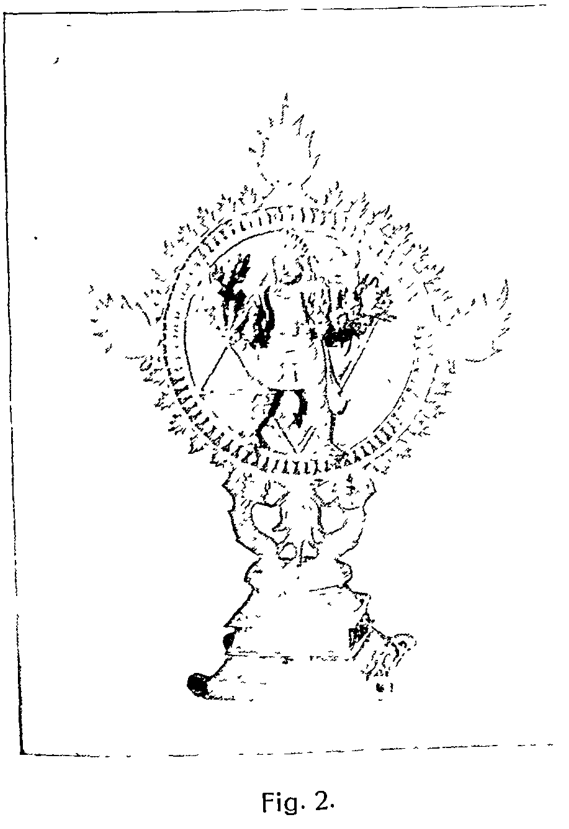


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

PLATE V.



Fig. 1.

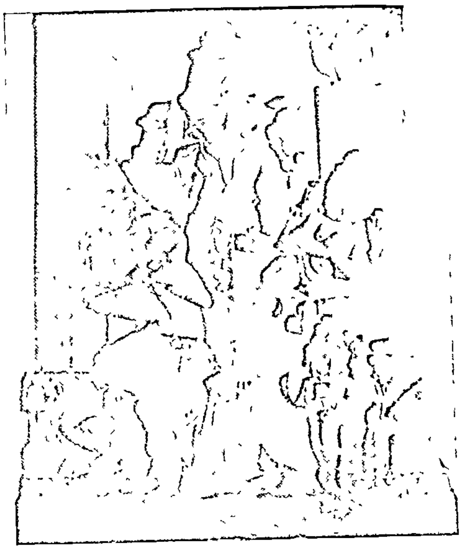


Fig. 2.

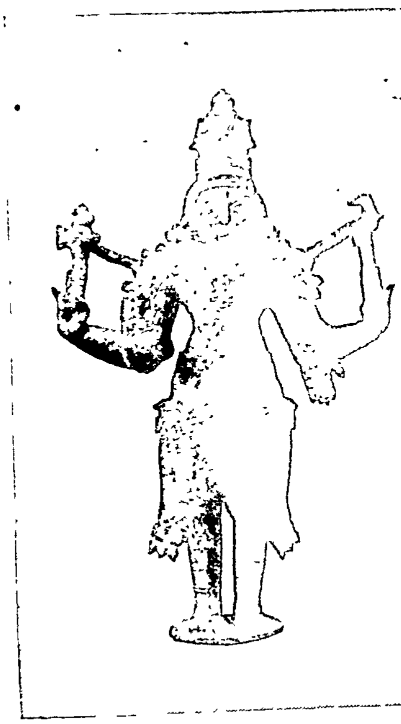


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

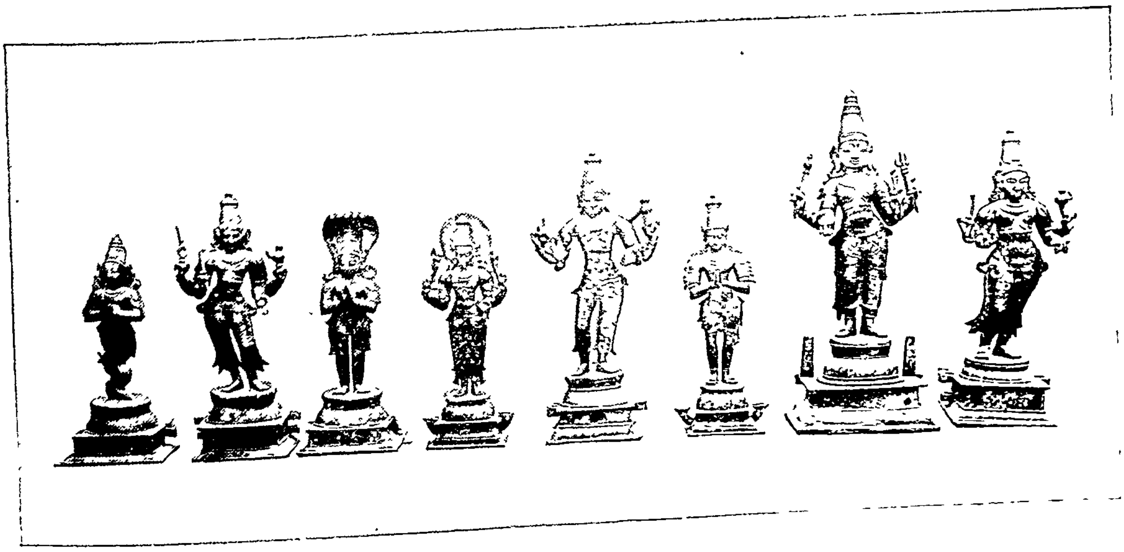


PLATE VI.



Fig. 1.

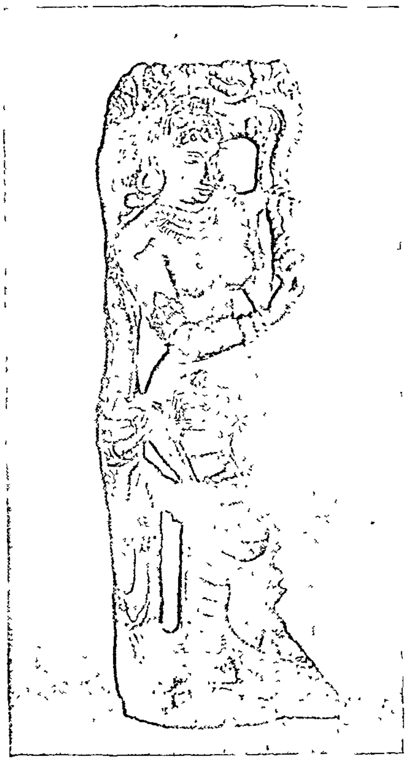


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4.

PLATE VII.

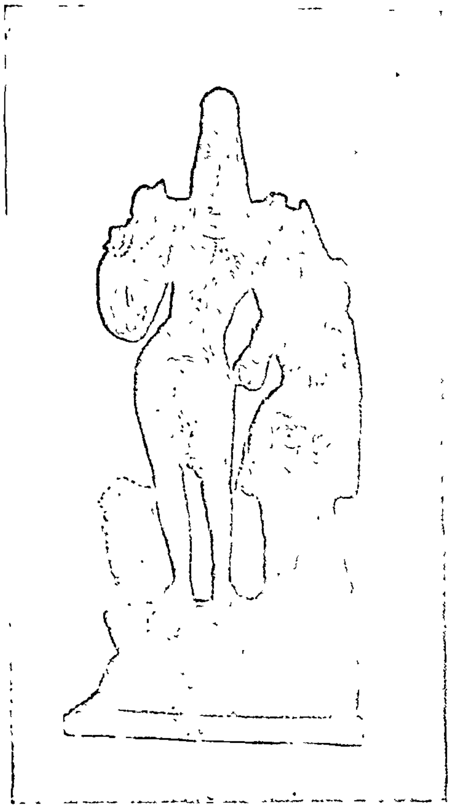


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

PLATE VIII.

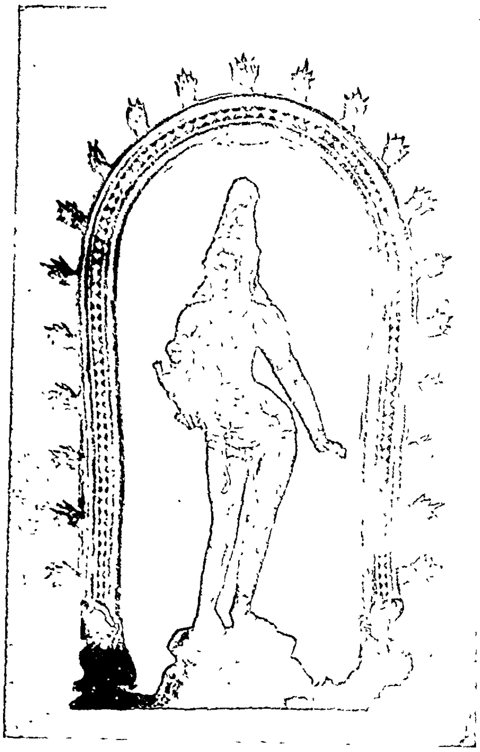




PLATE IX.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

PLATE X.



Fig. 1.

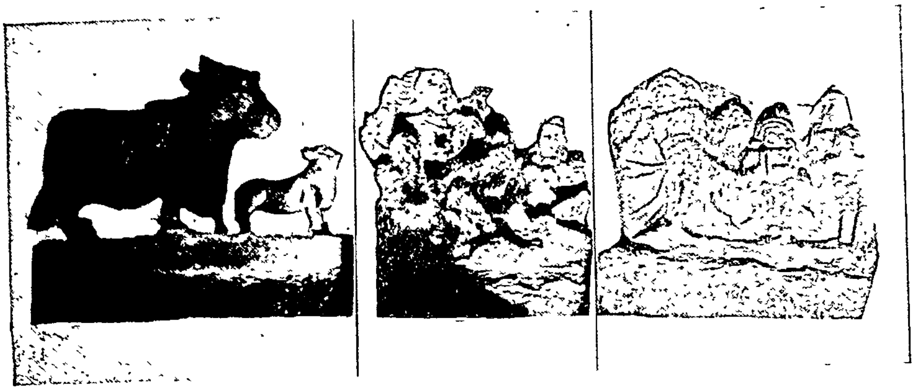


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

PLATE XI.



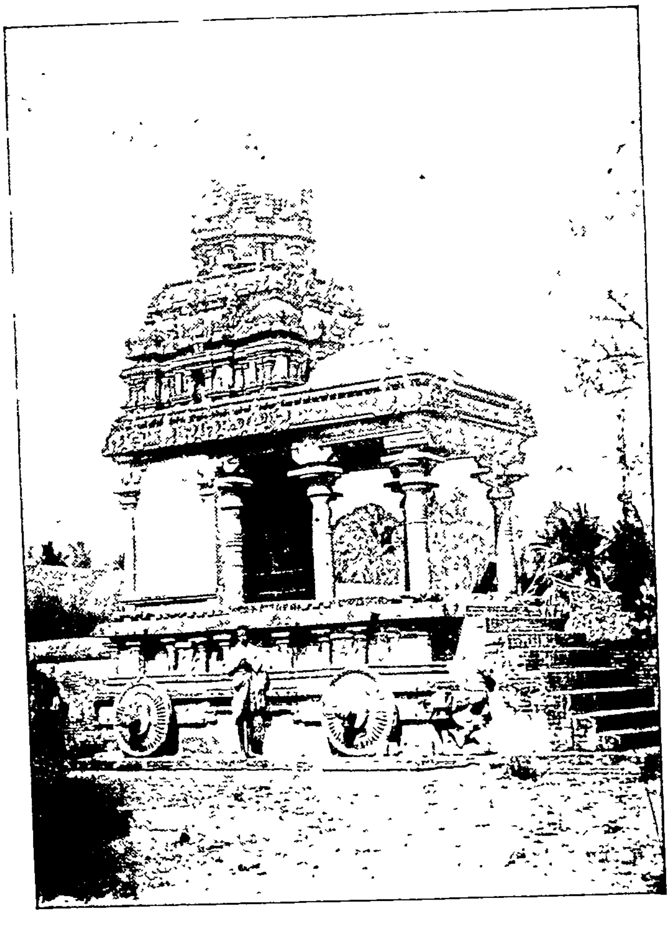
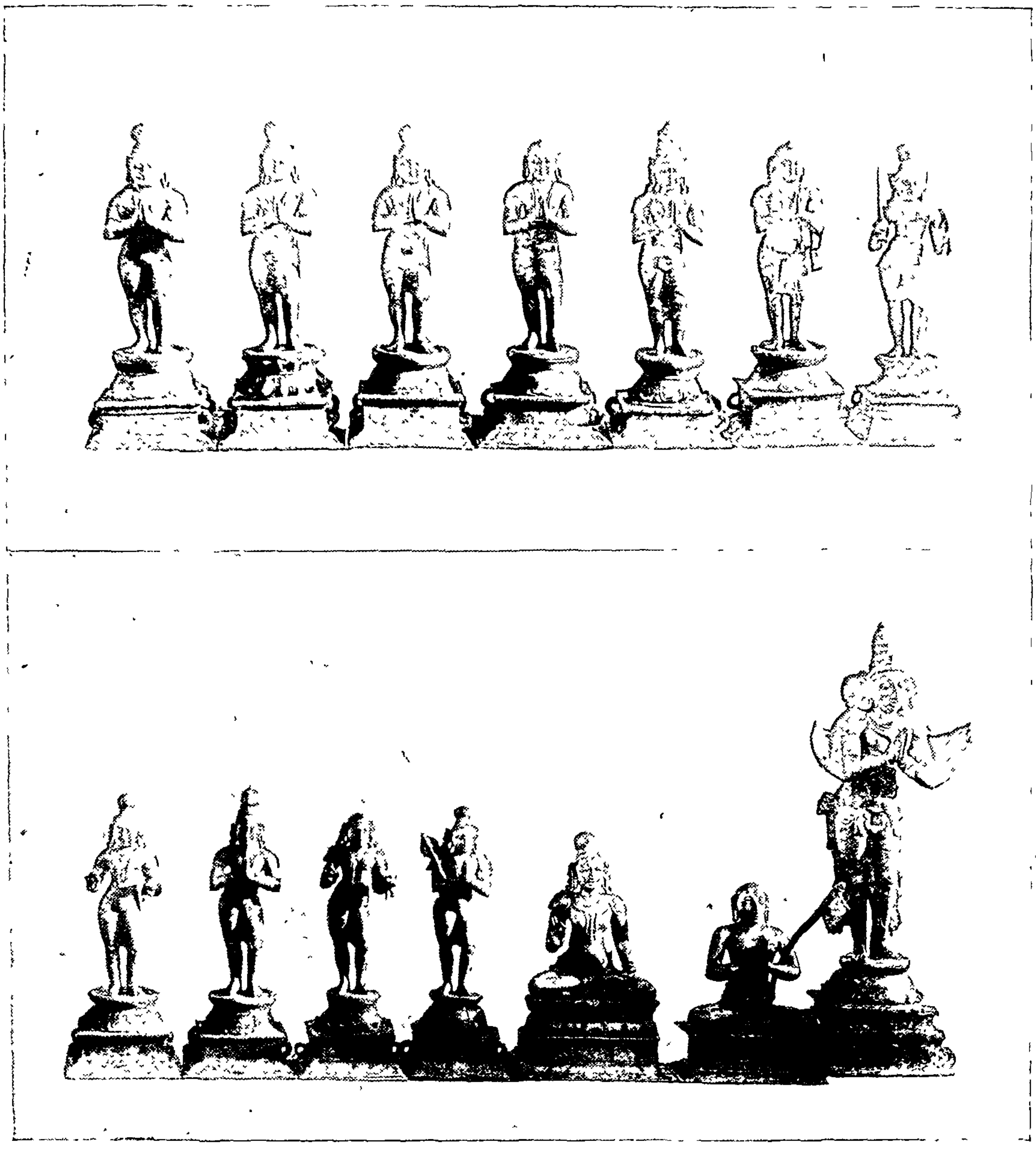


PLATE XII.



PART II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Conservation reports from Public Works Department officers, etc.

FIRST CIRCLE.

Ganjam District.

(3) *Gangādarasvāmi and Jagadēsvarasvāmi temples on Bugāda hill*, Kottakolla, Goomsur taluk. Repaired last year and are in good condition.

Vizagapatam District.

(5) *Buddhist monolithic and structural remains of a monastery on the Bojannakonda hills*, Sankaram, Anakapalle taluk. Repairs were carried out in March 1912. Dagobas have been repaired as far as money has been allotted and caves kept in good order.

(6) *Buddhist structural remains of a monastery on the Bodikonda, Gurubaktha-konda and Durgakonda hills*, Ramatirtham, Vizianagaram taluk. The monument was last repaired in October 1911. The path was mended last year and may be done again next.

SECOND CIRCLE.

Kistna District.

(18) *Cave, west of Bezwāda*, Bezwāda, Bezwāda taluk. Rock-cutting, forming and removing shrubs were carried out. Present condition: good.

(21) *Rock-cuttings on the hill including five caves*, Bezwāda, Bezwāda taluk—

(i) *Govinda cave.*—Repairs such as rock-cutting, forming pathways and removing vegetation was done during the year. Present condition is good.

(ii) *Rāmanuja Bilan.*—Rough stone pillars in place of those wanting were constructed and repairs to cracks and removing vegetation done. Present condition is good.

(iv) *Akkanna, Madanna caves.*—Removing rubbish on the top of mantapa, repairing the same with concrete in surki mortar and making proper pathway and removing vegetation were carried out. Present condition is good.

(v) *Twin caves south of Akkanna, Madanna halls.*—Removing large portion of rock debris fallen down in front of the openings, clearing shrubs, etc., has been done. Present condition is good.

(22) *Narasimhasvāmi temple*, Konduru, Bezwāda taluk. Last year, prickly-pear and jungle were cleared by the owners. It is in good condition. No repairs are required.

(23) *Hill fort and palace on the hill*, Kondapalli, Bezwāda taluk. Prickly-pear removed and front gate walls repaired. Some portions near the gate at top have fallen down and require to be made up.

(24) *Caves on the hill*, Mogalrājapuram, Bezwāda taluk:—

(ii) *Cave on the back of Mogalrājapuram quarry.*—Clearing shrubs and strengthening front pillars, etc., were carried out in 1910–1911. No repairs are required for the present.

(iii) *Cave on the south of Mogalrājapuram village.*—Clearing shrubs was carried out in 1909–1910. No repairs are required for the present.

(iv) *Cave to the east of Mogalrajapuram village.* Strengthening the pillars and earth work to drain off rain water will be carried out in 1912–1913.

(25) *Jalakesvarasvāmi and Visvesvarasvāmi temple*, Ghantasala, Bunder taluk. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 4 was carried out.

(29) *Buddhist chaityas and stupas and all the rock-cut caves*, Guntapalle, Ellore taluk. The jungle round about the caves has been cleared and the vegetation, roots etc., clinging to the stonework has been removed.

Guntūr District.

(46) *Four storeyed rock-cut cave*, Vundavalli, Guntūr taluk. Repairs commenced in March 1912 for replacing fallen down pillars, stopping leakage, and closing cracks in roofs, repairing the worn out pillars and other sundry repairs. If the above are carried out, the cave will be in a fair condition.

(48) *Kopatesvara temple*, Chejerla, Narasaraopet taluk. Shrubs in compound wall and main temple have been partly cleared and whitewashing done to some portions of the temple by the owner.

(52) *Amarēsvara temple*, Amarāvati, Sattenapalle taluk. Repairs to upper floor and whitewashing have been done. The compound and main walls of temple contain gaps and cracks which require to be closed with masonry and concrete. The walls are overgrown with vegetation which requires to be rooted out and destroyed.

(53) *Mound containing a Buddhist stupa and other remains*, Amarâvati, Sattenapalle taluk. Repairs to watcher's shed done at a cost of Rs. 11 in March 1911. The shed roof is damaged by white-ants. This requires repairs and an estimate for Rs. 55 has been sanctioned for the same for this year.

THIRD CIRCLE.

Cuddapah District.

(149) *Temples on the Pushpagiri hill*, Cuddapah, Cuddapah taluk. An estimate for Rs. 2,960 has been completed. Repairs to Vimana are necessary. They will cost over Rs. 10,000.

(167) *Fort with the ancient buildings enclosed therein*, Siddhavattam, Siddhavattam taluk. Removal of jungle growth, underpinning the stone lintels broken, repairing the terrace of the main gate, mosques etc., placing in position the large arch head stone, raising them from the moat and fort walls. At present, no repairs are necessary.

(169) *Kōthandarāmasvāmi temple*, Vontimitta, Siddhavattam taluk. Repairs to the terrace and *gōpura* of Hanuman temple were completed and also the plastering work for the *prākāra* walls including underpinning; the terrace of main temple, *Kalyana mantapa*, *Yagasala*, arcades are also made completely water tight. Girders are ready at site. They should be fitted to support east *gōpura*. At present, no repairs are necessary.

(152) *Fort with the enclosed ancient buildings*. 3, *Ranganāthasvāmi temple*, Gandikotta, Jammalamadugu taluk. Gravelling the pials in front of the temple, a portion of which remained to be done was completed this year. Grouting and plastering the loosely set retaining walls of pials, a portion of which work also remained incomplete was completed during the year. Actual expenditure incurred during the year on the repairs to Gandikotta temples is Rs. 200.

(154) *Mādhavaperumāl temple*, Gandikotta, Jammalamadugu taluk. Plastering the cornice, a portion of which work also remained incomplete was completed during the year.

Chittoor District.

(160) *Vishnu temple and Devajusthambam*, Sōmpalle, Madanapalle taluk. The temple premises, compound wall and *gōpura*, etc., were repaired in 1904–1905. For further repairs required, an estimate for Rs. 1,030 sanctioned since and is put in hand.

(170) *Fort Gurramkonda*, Vāyalpad taluk. Repairs for fort were completed during the year. Most of the repairs carried out were for such items which have added to the interest of the fort and to open up the place more. Present condition is fair.

Bellary District.

(123) *Kallēsvara temple*, Hirebadagalli, Hadagalli taluk. Covering the roof with concrete, re-fitting the displaced stones, and removing vegetation are in progress. The temple is in fair order. No further repairs are necessary at present except for *gōpura*.

(127) *Well (Sūlaibhavi)*, Mēlapanagudi, Hospet taluk. Grouting, pointing and removing silt from well: done. The well is in fair order. A suitable approach from the road with a gateway is necessary. Approximate cost, Rs. 55.

(132) *All the ancient deserted remains*, Hampi, Hospet taluk—

(i) *Ruins of Vijayanagar citadel and Mahārnavami dibba.*—The scattered ornamental stones have been arranged in a line and the dibba cleared. It is in good order.

(iv) *Dibba near Mahārnavami dibba.*—Repairs completed. This dibba has been newly exhumed and the basement repacked. It is in good order. Some more repairs to improve the appearance of the structure have been suggested by the Additional Archæological Superintendent during his inspection of the structure in November 1911. Approximate cost, Rs. 150.

(v) *Underground chamber, Vasanta mantapa.*—Repairs just completed. The open yard has been cleared of the fallen beam stones. It is in good order. A parapet wall round the opening is necessary. The inside walls too are in need of repairs. Some minor repairs have been suggested in addition to this by the Additional Archæological Superintendent. Approximate cost, Rs. 200.

(137) *Krishnasvāmi temple*, Hampi, Hospet taluk. Removing debris and supporting roof with pillars: done. The *gōpura* front entrance is in a bad state of disrepair. It is likely to fall down at any moment. To avoid accidents, this gateway will be closed and a fresh entrance will be opened on the south side. An estimate providing for the same will be submitted.

(138) *Malayavanta Raghunāthasvāmi temple*, Hampi, Hospet taluk. Repairs to main temple *gopura* and *Rāmānujakūta* are completed. Repairs to *Lakshmi Dēvi mantapa* are in progress. Fallen and falling chip stones have been laid and parapet built. Repairs to parapet are in progress. The monument is in good condition.

FOURTH CIRCLE.

Coimbatore District.

(182) *Sangamēsvarasvāmi temple*, Bhavāni, Bhavāni taluk. Broken beam stones are being replaced. Terrace was redone where leaky. The monument is in good condition.

(183) *Temple*, Pērur, Coimbatore taluk. Usual annual repairs are being done every year prior to the annual car festival by the temple custodian. The monument is in good condition.

(185) *Jain temple*, Vijayamangalam, Erode taluk. Terrace was repaired where leaky, and broken beam stone replaced. Damaged compound wall was repaired.

Malabar District.

(189) *Śiva temple*, Beypore, Calicut taluk. The monument is kept in fair condition by the owner. Hence no conservation from public funds is necessary.

(191) *Nārāyanamūrti temple*, Cheruvannur, Calicut taluk. This is kept in good order by the custodian and no measure of conservation is necessary.

(206) *Dutch fort*, Cannanore, Chirakkal taluk. Average annual repairs amounts to Rs. 800. The monument is in military occupation and maintained in good condition.

(207) *Mosque*, Kunjamangalam, Chirakkal taluk. The monument is in good condition. Repairs have lately been carried out by the trustee.

(217) *Fort*, Pālghat, Pālghat taluk. Vegetation was removed from the walls twice and crude sulphuric acid was tried to eradicate the roots. Coloured pointing, etc., was done wherever found necessary. Leakages in the roof of front entrance were closed and a levelling course of concrete laid over cutstone roof. Tank inside was repaired.

(225) *Jain temple*, Sultan's Battery, Wynaad taluk. An estimate for Rs. 30 for clearing jungle, etc., was worked out in 1911–1912 and a similar amount will be required this year. The monument is in fair condition. No repairs to the building are required.

NILGIRI DISTRICT.

(226) *Fort*, Hullikāldrug, Coonoor taluk. The necessary jungle clearing has been completed for 1911–1912. The notice board bearing inscription in English and Tamil has been fixed. The monument is in fair order.

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

(254) *Hanumār temple*, Padaved, Polur taluk. This is just repaired under an estimate of Rs. 170. The present condition is good.

(259) *Rāmāsvami temple*, Nelvoy, Vellore taluk. The *gōpura* and compound wall were repaired in 1910–1911. It is now in good condition.

(260) *Fort*, Vellore, Vellore taluk. This monument is maintained by the Public Works department at an annual cost of Rs. 400.

(261) *Jalakantēsvara temple*, Vellore, Vellore taluk. The temple is kept in order by the Public Works department at an annual cost of Rs. 350.

(263-A) *Śiva temple*, Shōlāpuram, Vellore taluk. The compound wall has been re-constructed and petty repairs done to *gōpura*.

(263) *Śiva temple*, Vēppampattu, Vellore taluk. Vegetation was removed last year.

SALEM DISTRICT.

(277) *Fort and temple on the hill*, Sankaridrug, Tiruchengode taluk. Props have been provided as far as funds permit for dangerous places of *prākāra* of Varadarāja temple and thick growth of bushes and prickly-pear from bastion walls are cleared every year.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

(275) *Fort and buildings on the hill*, Nāmakkal, Nāmakkal taluk. Petty repairs to walls, coping and temple well and clearing vegetation have been carried out.

FIFTH CIRCLE.

NELLORE DISTRICT.

(72) *Hill fort with all ancient buildings*, Udayagiri, Udayagiri taluk. Some of the walls of the granary and Rāmbugga of 1,000 steps have fallen down and are being repaired under an estimate for Rs. 350.

(73-A) *Cave*, *Dasēripalli*, Udayagiri taluk. Repairs were done for Rs. 10 in the year.

MADRAS.

(329) *Old Town wall*, *Madras*, Repairs done in 1911—Pointing, cement pointing, earth filling, removing vegetation and repairing the face with country brick. Turfing over the entrance of embankment.

330. *Cornwallis Memorial*, *Madras*, Repairs done in 1911. Colour washing, painting, removing vegetation, etc.

(G.O. No. 1336, Public, dated the 5th December 1911.) *Obelisk boundary of Old Madras Town wall*, Madras. This is being repaired under an estimate of Rs. 35.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

(292) '*Thēr Mahal*' *used as sub-jail within the Reformatory school*, Chingleput, Chingleput taluk. Repairs have been carried out during the year.

(300) *Large Śiva temple*, Tenneri, Conjeeveram taluk. Repairs are being executed. Walls on the northern and eastern sides have been reconstructed. The parapet wall has been renewed. Flooring in *Kalyāna mantapa* has been repaired.

(309) *Varadarājaperumāl temple*, Conjeeveram, Conjeeveram taluk. Patch repairs are being carried out by the trustees themselves every year. Vegetation was being removed.

(320) *Tāndōni Isvarar temple*, Perumbair, Madurāntakam taluk. Repairs have been executed to the temple proper. Plastering with specially-prepared mortar is in progress.

(325) *Śiva temple at Triśūlam*, Pallāvaram, Saidāpet taluk. Repairs have been carried out during the year.

(328) *Vishnu temple*, Tiruvallūr, Tiruvallūr taluk.—The northern wall has been repaired. The trustees are carrying out the repairs themselves.

SIXTH CIRCLE.

MADURA DISTRICT.

(395) *Ten pillars*, Madura, Madura taluk. A sum of Rs. 65 was spent in removing the shrubs, etc., in March 1912.

(402) *Fort on rock*, Dindigul, Dindigul taluk. In 1910–11 and 1911–12, the cost of repairs done amounted to Rs. 1,874 and Rs. 28 respectively.

(403) *Mēttupatty cave in Sithārmalai*, Mēttupatty, Dindigul taluk. Steps in the hill cut and mud walls inside the cave demolished and cave cleared of all debris.

RĀMNĀD DISTRICT.

(417) *Rāmanādasvāmi temple*, Rāmēsvaram. Rāmnād taluk. Portions of this temple are being repaired by the trustees without reference to this Department.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

(451) *Vishnu temple*, Krishnāpuram, Tinnevelly taluk. Leakages in the roof were closed at a cost of Rs. 700 in 1911.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

(457) *Ratnēsvara temple*, Ratnagiri, Kulittalai taluk. Repairs were executed in December 1911 and January, February and March 1912. Repairs done are:—A fallen parapet wall west of Amman shrine has been rebuilt. A badly-dilapidated parapet near *madapalle* has been removed and rebuilt. Leaky *mantapa* has been repaired with concrete, brick-laying and plaster materials for railing have been purchased. Total expenditure Rs. 398.

(462) *Śiva temple*, Puratukovil, Kulittalai taluk. Recently repaired by the trustees. The trustees have very well repaired it, leaving the stones bearing inscriptions in their own places.

(463) *Koranganāthan temple*, Srīnivāsanallūr, Musiri taluk. The pathway to it has been recently acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,450.

(466) *Ranjāngudi fort*, Ranjāngudi attached to Tevaiyur, Perambalur taluk. Vegetation has been cleared in and about the citadel this year at a cost of Rs. 220.

(467) *Mantapa containing tombs*, *Shams Khan mosque*, Valikondapuram, Perambalur taluk. Total outlay on repairs spent this year from January to March 1912 is Rs. 310.

(468) *Temple, tank and mantapa*, Valikondapuram, Perambalur taluk. Repairs for Rs. 1,000 were done in 1911–12.

(469) *Mantapa containing a tomb*, Vallāpuram, hamlet of Bramadesam, Perambalur taluk. Work was done in February and March 1912 to the extent of Rs. 30.

(470) *Shamas Khan mosque (Yoktiyar musjid)*, Vallāpuram, hamlet of Bramadesam, Perambalur taluk. Floor has been renewed at a cost of Rs. 50, and vegetation has been removed and the tank in front cleared at a cost of Rs. 10.

(475) *Śiva temple with inscriptions*, Kilapaluvur, Trichinopoly taluk. Recently repaired in full by the trustees.

(478) *Fort with temple and inscriptions*, Trichinopoly, Trichinopoly taluk. Fencing has been done to the Preston's battery in 1911–12 at a cost of Rs. 110.

(479) *Śiva temple*, Tiruppālathurai, Trichinopoly taluk. The whole of the inside shrine has been renewed by Chetties.

(485) *Jambunāthan temple and rock inscriptions*, Tiruvellarai Trichinopoly taluk. Works done since October 1911 are—repairs to roof of main temple, building up the compound wall and collecting materials for *mantapa*. Cost, Rs. 286.

(490) *Bojēsvarasvāmi temple Samayapuram*, Trichinopoly taluk. The inside has been sloped towards the drains round the temple and a lead-off drain constructed. Vegetation has been removed. All these were done at a cost of Rs. 170.

(498) *Śiva temple*, Tiruvēdangulam, Trichinopoly taluk. Repairs to terrace in *mantapa* in front of amman shrine and svāmi shrine were partly done at a cost of Rs. 265. Vegetation is partly cleared.

(501) *Brihadīsvarasvāmi temple*, Gangaikondashōlapuram, Udayārpālayam taluk. Some roots were removed in March, 1912.

(503) *Jain statues*, Jayankondashōlapuram, Udayārpālayam taluk. The pedestal of one statue that was badly in need of repairs has been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 17–12–0.

SEVENTH CIRCLE.

South Arcot District.

(334) *Remains of Fort Saint David with old tombs, etc.*, Devanāmpatnam, Cuddalore taluk. South-west bastion underpinned and prickly-pears removed. No. 2 bastion and wall partly dug out.

Tanjore District.

(354) *Nagēsvarasvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. In 1911–12, the compound wall in rear requiring reconstruction has been dismantled and materials are being collected.

(356) *Sāranyapanisvami temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. The floors, beams and joists of all floors of the tower at entrance are in a dilapidated condition. Necessary joists and planks were bought during 1911–12.

(358) *Banapurivarasvami temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. In 1911–12, terracing the roof of the *mantapa* in front with 3″ concrete and a course of bricks and plastering over was done.

(359) *Chakrapānisvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. *Mantapa* in front of the svami shrine is being renewed by private charity.

(360) *Malligārjunasvāmi temple*, Kumbakōnam, Kumbakōnam taluk. Slight repairs to the compound wall inside and plastering to the *mantapa* in front of the svāmi shrine were done by private means in 1911–12.

(366) *Svāminathasvāmi temple*, Svāmimalai, Kumbakonam taluk. The temple has been completely repaired by a Chetty and is in good condition. The outer compound wall requires its coping to be made up here and there. It seems that the repairs to the compound wall will be taken up by private persons shortly.

(367) *Airavatēśvara temple*, Dārāsuram, Kumbakōnam taluk. The *vimāna* is being repaired by the trustees of the temple

(368) *Mahalingasvāmi temple*, Tiruvadamarudūr, Kumbakōnam taluk. The temple is in good condition and is being renewed by a Chetty. The *mantapa* round svāmi shrine has been almost completed. In other portions, materials are being got ready.

(369) *Dansborg castle*, Tranquebar, Māyavaram taluk. Plastering was done to all wings of the Dansborg inside and outside. Porch for south wing was constructed. Passage in rear of front gate in fort-wall was plastered. Cement-washing to all wings is in progress. Plastering is required for the fort walls and the ground floor and roof of the Dansborg as it has all disappeared and the bricks crumble to powder by the effect of sea air. The front door in the fort wall also requires refitting. Estimate for Rs. 5,550 was sanctioned and the work completed in 1911–12.

(370) *Māyuranathasvāmi temple*, Māyavaram, Māyavaram taluk. Renewal of the Amman shire is being done by a Chetty and for repairs to other portions, materials are being got ready.

(377) *Sivatoganāthasvāmi temple*, Tirupāngūr, Shiyali taluk. The temple has been thoroughly repaired by private efforts.

(378) *Little fort enclosing the great temple*, Tānjore, Tānjore taluk. The two slips of the escarp wall have been taken up and one was finished last year. The other is being rebuilt now.

(380) *Gritapurīśvara temple*, Tillasthānam, Tānjore taluk. Supporting the lintel stone of the *gōpura* at entrance on the east side was done in 1911.

(382) *Panchanadēsvarar temple*, Tiruvādi, Tānjore taluk. Stone floors of *maṇṭapas* in front of svāmi and amman shrines require resetting and are being done by a member of the public.

Tanjore Palace building, Tanjore, Tanjore taluk. (G.O. No. 198 W., dated 3rd February 1912.)

(1) *Sangita mahāl*.—Repaired recently. The building still requires improvements of its floors and also provision of window shutters. Necessary repair estimate will be framed.

(2) *Clock tower*.—Repaired recently. It is in fairly good condition.

(383) *Maṇṭapa and inscribed stone*, Kōdiyakādu, Tirutturaippūndi taluk. Recently repaired. In good condition.

(385) *Siva temple*, Vēdāranyam, Tiruturaippūndi taluk. The trustee of the temple has repaired it in 1911-12. Everything is in good condition.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Office expenditure during the year 1911–1912.

	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Superintendent and Additional Superintendent ..	13,683	12	11
Travelling allowance of Superintendent and Additional Superintendent	3,051	12	0
Pay of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	5,352	0	11
Compensation for dearness of food-grains	166	3	5
Travelling allowance of establishment inclusive of temporary staff	3,149	0	0
Supplies and services	4,596	4	0
Contingencies	3,325	0	4
Coronation bonus	94	0	0
Total ..	33,418	1	7

N.B.—There has been a receipt of Rs. 52-8-0 by the sale of Photo prints to the public.

APPENDIX B.

List of places visited during the year 1911–1912.

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, etc.
Vizagapatam ..	Anakāpalli	....	....
	Dhūrāpāḷayam	....	....
	Vizianagram	....	....
	Rāmātīrtham	....	....
Kistna	Uṇḍavalli	....	....
	Bezwada	....	....
Chingleput ..	Madurāntakam	....	....
	Neḍumaram	....	....
	Sriperumbūdūr	....	....
	Kaḍambattūr	....	....
	Kūvam	....	....
	Mahābalipuram	....	....
North Arcot ..	..	....	Tirupati.
	Tirumalai	....	....
	....	....	Pāpanāśam.
Salem	Salem	....	....
	Tārāmangalam	....	....
	Nelegālpaṭṭi	....	....
	Ayōdyapatam	....	....
	Sankaridrug	....	....
	Tiruchengōḍu	....	....
	Suramangalam	....	....
	Attūr	....	....
Coimbatore ..	Padiyūr	....	....
	Periyapāḷayam	....	....
	....	....	Śeṭṭipāḷayam.
Bellary	Chippagiri	....	....
	Hospet	....	....
	Kamalāpūr	....	....
	Hampi	....	....
	Kōṭṭūr	....	....
	Ambali	....	....
	Ujjini	....	....
	Hārpanahalli	....	....
	Nilagunda	....	....
	Bāgaḷi	....	....
	Hadagalli	....	....
	Bellāhunisi	....	....
	Tāmbarahalli	....	....
	Bellary	....	....
	....	....	Kapagallu.
	Kuditini	....	....
	Rayādrug	....	....
	....	....	Gollapalli.
	Ādōni	....	....
	Āsvari	....	....
	Hulibidu	....	....

District.	For conservation.	For excavation.	For inspection of ancient sites, antiquities, etc.
Anantapur	Anantapūr	....	....
	....	....	Kalyāndrug.
	Kambadūru	....	Mudigallu.
	....	....	....
	Tāḍpatri	....	....
	Gooty	....	....
	Penukonḍā	....	....
	Pālasamudram	....	....
	Gōranṭla	....	..
	Chākaralapalli	....	....
	....	....	Demaketiapalli.
	Lēpākshi	....	....
	Hindupur	....	...
	Madakaśira	....	....
	Rōlla	....	....
	Ratnagiri	....	...
	Agili	....	....
	Vānavōlu	....	....
Cuddapah	Cuddappah	....	....
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	....	....
	Tiruvaḷḷarai	....	....
	Thiruvānakkāval	....	....
	....	....	Orayūr
	Samayapuram	....	...
	....	....	....
	Srīrangam	....	Uyyakonḍān Tirumalai.
Tanjore	Tanjore	....	....
	Kumbakōnam	....	...
	....	....	Nallūr.
	....	....	Tiruvālūr.
	....	....	Tirukkālitaṭṭai.
	....	....	Nannilam.
	Tiruvidamarudūr	....	....
	..	....	Valuvur.
	Mannārgudi	....	....
	Māyavaram	....	....
	Pāpanāśam	....	....
Madura	Madura	....	....
	Dindigul	....	....
	...	....	Tāḍikkombu.
	Alagarcōvil	..	....
Rāmnād	Ramnād	....	..
	Ramēśvaram	....	..
	Uttarakōśamangai	....	..
Tinnevelly	....	....	Tenkāśi.
	....	....	Courtallam.
	..	....	Elangi.
	...	....	Tirumalai.
	....	....	Ambāsamudram.
	....	....	Shermādevi.
	....	....	Pāpanāśam.
	....	....	Kadayanallūr.
	Quilon	...	....
	....	....	....
	..	....	....
Malabar	Calicut	....	..
	....	....	....
Nilgiris	....	....	Coonoor.
	....	..	Kōtagiri.

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1911–1912.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
			First Circle.				
1	Aśōka's inscriptions ..	Jogada ..	Berhāmpūr ..	Gañjām ..	..	6 0 0	Work in progress.
2	The Śiva temple on Bugada Hill.	Kotakolla ..	Goomsūr ..	Do. ..	..	*Nil.*	Do.
3	Ruined monastery ..	Rāmatīrtham.	Vizianagram.	Vizagapatam.	60 0 0	50 0 0	Pay of watchman..
4	Buddhist remains at Śaṅkaram.	Śaṅkaram ..	Anakāpalle ..	Do.	60 0 0	65 0 0	Do.
5	Buddhist remains ..	Rāmatīrtham.	Vizianagram.	Do.	..	126 0 0	
6	Buddhist remains at Śaṅkaram.	Śaṅkaram ..	Anakāpalle ..	Do.	..	89 0 0	
			Second Circle.				
7	Śiva temple	Ghantaśāla ..	Bundar ..	Kistna ..	*Nil.*	4 0 0	Expenditure up to date, Rs. 250.
8	Rock-cut caves	Uṇḍavalli ..	Guntūr ..	Guntūr ..	100 0 0	105 0 0	Work in progress.
9	The Buddhist stūpa ..	Amarāvati ..	Sattenapalle ..	Do. ..	65 0 0	60 0 0	Pay of watchman.
10	The Hill fort	Koṇḍapalli ..	Bezwada	Kistna ..	..	19 0 0	Outlay up to date, Rs. 247.
11	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	16 0 0	Pay of watchman.
12	Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves.	Bezwāda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	240 0 0	192 0 0	
13	Repairs to the twin caves situated to the south of Akkanna and Madanna caves.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..		46 0 0	
14	Buddhist caves ..	Guntapalle ..	Ellore ..	Do. ..	150 0 0	133 0 0	
			Third Circle.				
15	Kallēśvara temple ..	Heerahada-galli.	Hadagally ..	Bellary ..	110 0 0	48 0 0	
16	Ancient deserted remains — Maharnavami Dibba.	Hampi ..	Hospet ..	Do. ..	50 0 0	94 0 0	
17	Ancient deserted remains—Queen's bath.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	130 0 0	130 0 0	
18	Ancient deserted remains—under ground passage near Maharnavami Dibba.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	200 0 0	701 0 0	
19	Water acqueduct ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	170 0 0	152 0 0	
20	Achutanārāyanasvāmi temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,300 0 0	1,156 0 0	
21	Gāuigatta temple near Kamalāpur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	260 0 0	245 0 0	
22	Hāzar Ramasvami temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	175 0 0	107 0 0	
23	Jain temple, south of Pampāpati temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,550 0 0	1,462 0 0	
24	Malayavanta Ragu-nāthasvāmi temple.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	600 0 0	726 0 0	
25	The Hampi ruins ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	288 0 0	286 0 0	Employment of watchers for clearing vegetation.
26	Rock fort	Gooty	Gooty	Anantapūr	1,300 0 0	1,290 0 0	
27	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.		44 0 0	Employment of watchman.
28	Rāmasvāmi temple ..	Tādpatri ..	Tādpatri ..	Do. ..	250 0 0	119 0 0	
29	Munro's bungalow with wells.	Anantapūr ..	Anantapūr ..	Do. ..	30 0 0	30 0 0	
30	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	210 0 0	206 0 0	
31	Mallikārjunasvāmi temple.	Uruvakoṇḍa ..	Gooty	Do. ..	250 0 0	235 0 0	
32	Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple	Lepākshi ..	Hindupūr ..	Do. ..	1,130 0 0	1,023 0 0	
33	Ancient well	Penukoṇḍa ..	Penukoṇḍa ..	Do. ..	80 0 0	12 0 0	
34	Gahana Mahal	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	105 0 0	38 0 0	
35	Rama's bastion ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	350 0 0	418 0 0	
36	Ancient monuments ..	Ādōni ..	Ādōni ..	Bellary ..	..	298 0 0	

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1911–1912—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Third Circle—cont.				
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
37	Mahāra	Ādōni	Ādōni	Bellary	55 0 0	15 0 0	
38	Powder magazine on Jambunāthan Hill.	Do.	Do.	Do.	110 0 0	45 0 0	
39	Ancient monuments	Do.	Do.	Do.	530 0 0	220 0 0	
40	Kōthandarāmasvāmi temple.	Vontimitta	Siddhavattam.	Cuddapah	500 0 0	566 0 0	
41	Mādhavaperumāl temple	Gandikōta	Jammalamadugu.	Do.	250 0 0	199 0 0	
42	Fort	Siddhavattam.	Siddhavattam.	Do.	800 0 0	797 0 0	
43	Ancient gallaried well.	Do.	Do.	Do.	100 0 0	127 0 0	
44	Fort	Gurramkonda.	Vōyalpād	Chittore	..	19 0 0	
45	Temple on the Pushpagiri hill.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	200 0 0	226 0 0	
46	Syed Ahmed Saheb's Masjid.	Do.	Do.	Do.	660 0 0	590 0 0	
47	Navāb's towers	Do.	Do.	Do.	300 0 0	350 0 0	
48	Narasimhasvāmi temple.	Gurramkonda.	Vōyalpad	Chittore	100 0 0	56 0 0	
49	Vishnu temple	Sōmpalle	Madanapalle	Do.	100 0 0	99 0 0	
			Fourth Circle.				
50	Jain temple	Sultan's battery.	Wynād	Malabar	30 0 0	22 0 0	
51	Fort	Tellichery	Kottayan	Do.	100 0 0	95 0 0	
52	Fort wall	Do.	Do.	Do.	40 0 0	41 0 0	
53	Fort	Pālghāt	Pālghāt	Do.	500 0 0	500 0 0	
54	Bēkal fort	Bēkal	Kāsaragōd	South Canara	11 0 0	10 0 0	
55	Mangalādēvi temple	Mangalore	Mangalore	Do.	1,470 0 0	866 0 0	
56	Jain temple	Sultan's battery.	Wynād	Malabar	..	5 0 0	Removing vegetation.
57	Do.	Vijayamangalam.	Erode	Coimbatore	60 0 0	60 0 0	
58	Rock-cut carvings	Tāndōni	Karūr	Do.	30 0 0	31 0 0	
59	Fort	Hulikāldrug	Coonoor	Nilgiris	30 0 0	29 0 0	
60	Sangamēśvarasvāmi temple.	Bhavāni	Bhavāni	Coimbatore	340 0 0	337 0 0	
61	Fort	Hulikāldrug	Coonoor	Nilgiris	23 0 0	18 0 0	Providing notice board.
62	Fixing two inscribed slabs	Kuntūr	....	Do.	12 0 0	11 0 0	
63	Jain temple	Vijiamangalam.	Erode	Coimbatore	} 50 0 0	46 0 0	Providing notice board.
64	Rock-cut carvings	Tandōni	Karūr	Do.			
65	Hill Fort	Sankaridrūg	Sankaridrūg	Salem	500 0 0	492 0 0	
66	Do.	Nāmakkal	Nāmakkal	Trichinopoly	50 0 0	51 0 0	
67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	30 0 0	31 0 0	Providing notice board.
68	Do.	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Salem	20 0 0	19 0 0	Do.
69	Hindu temple, fort	Vellore	Vellore	North Arcot	300 0 0	292 0 0	
70	Fort	Do.	Do.	Do.	270 0 0	267 0 0	
71	Delhi gate	Arcot	Wallajah	Do.	48 0 0	48 0 0	Pay of watchman.
72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3 0 0	4 0 0	Union tax.
73	The palace	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Do.	260 0 0	288 0 0	
74	Rock-cut temple	Siyāmangalam.	Wāndiwash	Do.	650 0 0	623 0 0	
75	Ancient monuments	....	....	Do.	170 0 0	156 0 0	Providing notice boards.
76	Temple	Shōlavaram	Vellore	Do.	790 0 0	817 0 0	
77	Hanumān temple	Padavēdu	Pōlūr	Do.	170 0 0	178 0 0	
78	Fort	Vellore	Vellore	Do.	510 0 0	367 0 0	Providing iron railing with doorway to the western side gateway, leading down to ramparts.
			Fifth Circle.				
79	The Shore temple at Mahabalipuram.	Māmallāpuram.	Chingleput	Chingleput	755 0 0	752 0 0	
80	Ancient monuments at Mahābalipuram.	Do.	Do.	Do.	230 0 0	209 0 0	
81	The Śiva temple at Tiruśūlam.	Pallāvaram	Saidapet	Do.	717 0 0	717 0 0	
82	Ancient monuments	Śaluvankuppam	Chingleput	Do.	70 0 0	57 0 0	
83	The large Śiva temple	Tennēri	Conjeeveram	Do.	428 0 0	435 0 0	In progress.
84	The Bhūtapuriśvarar temple.	Sriperumbūdūr.	Do.	Do.	55 0 0	25 0 0	
85	The Tāndōnisvarar temple.	Perumbair	Madurāntakam.	Do.	500 0 0	520 0 0	In progress.
86	"Tēr Mahal"	Chingleput	Chingleput	Do.	400 0 0	369 0 0	
87	Ancient monuments of the hill fort.	Udayagiri	Udayagiri	Nellore	125 0 0	126 0 0	
88	The Cave	Dāsarapalli	Do.	Do.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
89	The Old fort wall	Madrās	Madras	Madras	350 0 0	279 12 11	
90	The Cornwallis memorial.	Do.	Do.	Do.	40 0 0	36 12 3	

Expenditure incurred on conservation of ancient monuments during 1911–1912—cont.

Serial number.	Name of monument.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Sixth Circle.				
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
91	Brahadīśvarasvāmi temple.	Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-śōḻapuram.	Udaiyārpāḷaiyam.	Trichinopoly ..	600 0 0	505 0 0	
92	Jambunāthan temple ..	Tiruvaṉḷrai ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	306 0 0	286 0 0	
93	Temple, tank and maṇṭapa.	Vālikoṇḍāpuram.	Perambalūr ..	Do. ..	1,000 0 0	1,001 0 0	
94	Jain statues	Jayaṅkoṇḍa-shōlapuram.	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	20 0 0	18 0 0	
95	Maṇṭapa containing tombs, Shamaskhan mosque.	Vālikoṇḍapuram.	Perambalūr ..	Do. ..	400 0 0	402 0 0	
96	Ratnēśvara temple ..	Śivāyam ..	Kuḷittalai ..	Do. ..	450 0 0	396 0 0	
97	Śiva temple	Tiruvēdaṅgulam.	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	265 0 0	265 0 0	
98	Bōjēśvarasvāmi temple.	Samayapuram.	Do. ..	Do. ..	168 0 0	168 0 0	
99	Putting up iron-corrugated palings.	Trichinopoly.	Do. ..	Do. ..	106 0 0	105 0 0	
100	Rañjaṅgudi fort ..	Rañjaṅgudi.	Perambalūr ..	Do. ..	225 0 0	220 0 0	
101	Ancient monuments ..	Perambalūr section.	Do. ..	Do. ..	100 0 0	3 0 0	Providing notice-boards.
102	Kōraṅganāthan temple.	Srinivasanallūr.	Musiri ..	Do. ..	..	7 0 0	
103	Ancient monuments ..	(Madura division).	....	....	50 0 0	38 0 0	Providing notice-boards.
104	Fort on Rock	Dindigul ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	100 0 0	66 0 0	Pay of watchman.
105	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..		28 0 0	
106	Meṭṭupaṭṭi cave ..	Mōṭṭupaṭṭi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	64 0 0	65 0 0	
107	Śiva temple	Kiranūr ..	Mēlūr ..	Do. ..	..	3 0 0	
108	Temple	Koilpaṭṭi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	7 0 0	7 0 0	
109	Ten pillars	Madura ..	Madura ..	Do. ..	65 0 0	65 0 0	
110	Pre-historic remains ..	Ādichanallūr ..	Srīvaikuṇṭam.	Tinnevelly ..	60 0 0	60 0 0	Pay of watchman.
111	Vaikuṇṭapati temple ..	Srīvaikuṇṭam.	Do.	Do. ..	600 0 0	1,127 0 0	Contribution by temple, Rs. 325.
112	Vishṇu temple	Ālvārtirunagari.	Do.	Do. ..	350 0 0	346 0 0	Contribution by temple, Rs. 100.
113	Do. .. .	Krishṇāpuram.	Tinnevelly ..	Do. ..	560 0 0	699 0 0	Contribution by temple, Rs. 140.
114	Do.	Agaram ..	Srīvilliputtūr.	Do. ..	80 0 0	25 0 0	
115	Ancient monuments ..	(Srīvaikuṇṭam sub-division).	....	....	65 0 0	46 0 0	Providing notice-boards.
			Seventh Circle.				
116	Fort at Gingee	Gingee ..	Tiṇḍivanam ..	South Arcot ..	150 0 0	151 0 0	Pay of watchmen.
117	Fort St. David	Cuddalore ..	Cuddalore ..	Do. ..	236 0 0	236 6 1	
118	Little Fort (repairing the rampart wall).	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	2,520 0 0	2,488 0 0	In progress.
119	Little Fort (constructing a compound wall).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	480 0 0	360 0 0	Do.
120	Little Fort (maintaining).	Do. .	Do. ..	Do. ..	144 0 0	144 0 0	Pay of watchman.
121	Bāṇapurīsvarasvāmi temple.	Kumbakōṇam.	Kumbakōṇam.	Do. ..	600 0 0	592 0 0	In progress. Contribution levied, Rs. 200.
122	Nāgēśvarasvāmi temple.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	430 0 0	430 0 0	In progress. Contribution levied, Rs. 440.
123	Sāraṅgapāṇisvāmi temple.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	2,500 0 0	3,168 0 0	Contribution levied, Rs. 3,400.
124	Danesborg Castle and the inner fort.	Tranquebar ..	Māyavaram ..	Do. ..	1,700 0 0	1,691 0 0	In progress.
125	Maṇṭapa and inscribed stone.	Kōḍiyakkāḍu ..	Tiruturaipūṇḍi.	Do. ..	290 0 0	290 2 5	

APPENDIX D.

Estimates countersigned and returned.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District	Amount of estimate.
					RS.
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.	Buddhist chaityas, etc.	Guntapalli	Ellore	Kistna	150
Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam.	Sankaram hills	Sankaram	Anakāpalli	Vizagapatam.	410
Do. do.	Rāmatīrtham hills	Rāmatīrtham	Vizianagram	Do.	60
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central.	Caves on the hill	Mogarājapuram.	Bezwada	Kistna	30
Do. do.	Rock cuttings on the hill including five caves.	Bezwada	Do.	Do.	193
Do. do.	Nagaresvara temple on the hill side.	Do.	Do.	Do.	10
Do. do.	Buddhist remains at Sākaladānidibba.	Mōtupalli	Bāpatla	Guntūr	32
Do. do.	Chōla temple with inscriptions	Do.	Do.	Do	18
Do. do.	Inscriptions in the temple of Bhāva Narāyanasvāmi.	Bāpātla	Do.	Do.	18
Executive Engineer, Guntūr	Amarāvati stūpa	Amarāvati	Sathānapalli	Do.	175
Do. do.	Hill fort and palace on the hill	Kondapalli	Bezwada	Kistna	219
Do. do.	Mounds	Kanupārti	Ongole	Guntūr	17
Do. do.	Four storeyed rock cut cave	Elndavalli	Guntūr	Do.	500
Executive Engineer, Cuddapah.	Notice boards to ancient monuments.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	460
Do. do.	Sidhout Fort	Siddhavattam	Siddhavattam	Do.	2,160
Executive Engineer, Bellary	Queen's Bath (Humpi ruins)	Kamalāpuram	Hospet	Bellary	130
Do. do.	Rock Fort	Gooty	Gooty	Anantapūr	1,930
Do. do.	Bhīmēsvara temple	Nilagunda	Hārpanahalli	Bellary	355
Do. do.	Rāmasvāmi temple	Tādpatri	Tādpatri	Anantapūr	470
Do. do.	Jamma Masjid	Adōni	Adōni	Bellary	70
Do. do.		Humpi	Hospet	Do.	1,680
Do. do.	Ganigatta temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	260
Do. do.	Achutanārnayasvāmi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,350
Do. do.	Soolai Bazaar (Humpi) ruins	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,250
Do. do.	Underground passage	Do.	Do.	Do.	934
Do. do.	Ancient remains	Do.	Do.	Do.	170
Do. do.	Hazāra Rāmasvāmi temple	Do.	Do.	Do.	175
Do. do.	Fort and the buildings contained therein.	Adōni	Adōni	Do.	850
Do. do.	Gahana Mahāl	Penukonda	Penukonda	Anantapūr	65
Do. do.	Rāma's Bastion	Do.	Do.	Do.	60
Do. do.	Chinnakēsavasvāmi temple	Chippagiri	Alur	Bellary	195
Do. do.	Vīrabhadarasvāmi temple	Lēpākshi	Hindupūr	Anantapūr	1,375
Do. do.	Sir Thomas Munro's house	Anantapur	Anantapur	Do.	30
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore.	Fort	Hulikaldrug	Coonoor	Nilgiri	53
Do. do.	Rock-cut cavings, etc.	Tāndōni	Karūr	Coimbatore.	30
Do. do.	Ancient monuments (Notice board)	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Do.	50
Do. do.	Fixing the inscribed slab	Kuntur	Kollēgāl	Do.	12
Do. do.	Sangamēsvarasvāmi temple	Bhavāni	Bhavāni	Do.	410
Do. do.	Temple on the rock	Sarkar Periyapālayam.	Erode	Do.	900
Do. do.	Jain temple	Mēttupudūr	Do.	Do.	75
Executive Engineer, Salem	Hill Fort	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Salem	180
Do. do.	Do.	Sankaridrug	Tiruchengōdu	Do.	30
Do. do.	Do.	Nāmakkal	Nāmakkal	Do.	370
Do. do.	Siva temple	Tāramangalam	Omalūr	Do.	980
Executive Engineer, North Arcot.	Mahāl	Chandragiri	Chandragiri	North Arcot.	300
Do. do.	Jalakantēsvara temple	Vellore	Vellore	Do.	300
Do. do.	Fort	Do.	Do.	Do.	915
Do. do.	Minikibanda rock	Miniki	Punganūr	Do.	20
Do. do.	Kanakagirēsvara temple	Devikāpuram	Arni	Do.	240
Do. do.	Bāradwājēsvara temple	Pudupadi	Arcot	Do.	80
Do. do.	Siva temple	Sōlapuram	Vellore	Do.	850
Do. do.	Jaina rock-cut caves, etc.	Tirumalai	Pōlur	Do.	200
Executive Engineer, West Coast.	Fort	Tellicherry	Kottayam	Malabar	110
Do. do.	Do.	Pālghāt	Pālghāt	Do.	430
Do. do.	Jain temple	Sultan's Battery.	Wynaad	Do.	60
Do. do.	Fort	Bēkal	Kāsaragōd	South Canara.	11

Estimates countersigned and returned—cont.

From whom received.	Name of monuments.	Village.	Taluk.	District.	Amount of estimate.
					RS.
Executive Engineer, Chingleput.	Tirupalisvara temple	Vāyalūr	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	860
Do. do.	Vadmallēsvarar temple	Oragaḍam ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	250
Do. do.	Old temple with aspidal gōpura ..	Maṇimangalam.	Saidapet	Do. ..	800
Do. do.	Ancient monuments	Māmallāpuram ..	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	290
Do. do.	"Tērmahal"	Chingleput ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	400
Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.	Cornwallis memorial	Madras	Madras	Madras ..	40
Do. do.	Old Town wall	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	350
Do. do.	Obelisk near old town wall	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	35
Executive Engineer, Nellore ..	Hill Fort	Udayagiri ..	Udayagiri ..	Nellore ..	350
Do. do.	Ancient monuments (Notice boards).	Nellore	Nellore	Do. ..	316
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.	Tirumalai Nāyak's palace	Madura	Madura	Madura ..	3,120
Do. do.	Brihadiśvarasvāmi temple	Gangaikoṇḍa Śōlapuram.	Uḍayarpālaiyam.	Trichinopoly.	1,160
Do. do.	Śiva temple	Arumbāvūr ..	Perambalūr ..	Do. ..	400
Do. do.	Do.	Aḍuthorai ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	640
Do. do.	Do.	Kāmarasavalli ..	Udayarpalaiyam.	Do. ..	2,130
Do. do.	Jambunāthan temple	Tiruveḷḷarai ..	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	940
Do. do.	Chola temple of Rāja Rājēśvara ..	Tiruvānakkāval.	Do. ..	Do. ..	135
Do. do.	Anjengo Fort	Anjengo	Anjengo ..	Anjengo ..	2,060
Do. do.	Siva temple	Tiruvēḍangulam.	Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly.	650
Do. do.	Preston's Battery	Trichinopoly ..	Do. ..	Do.	830
Do. do.	Mahābali temple	Samayapuram ..	Do. ..	Do.	1,800
Do. do.	Subrahmanyasvāmi temple	Valliyūr ..	Sāttur	Rāmnād ..	40
Executive Engineer, Madura.	Tirumalai Nāyak's palace	Madura	Madura	Madura ..	1,545
Do. do.	Ten pillars	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	65
Do. do.	Fort on rock	Dindigul	Dindigul	Do. ..	28
Do. do.	Notice boards to ancient monuments.	Madura	Madura	Do. ..	50
Do. do.	Temple on hill	Palni	Palni	Do. ..	23
Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly.	Fort	Anjengo	Anjengo	Anjengo ..	23
Do. do.	Notice boards to ancient monuments.	Srivaikuntam ..	Srivaikuntam ..	Tinnevelly ..	65
Do. do.	Tirumalai Nyak's palace	Srivilliputtur ..	Srivilliputtur ..	Rāmnād ..	15
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.	Chakrapāṇisvami temple	Kumbakōnam ..	Kumbakōnam ..	Tanjore ..	300
Collector of Tanjore	Buildings near Tanjore palace ..	Tanjore	Tanjore	Do. ..	760
Do.	Chōḷa Rāja quarters in Tanjore palace.	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	1,265
Do.	Arsenal tower in Tanjore palace ..	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	1,850
Executive Engineer, Cauvery.	Sivaganga Little Fort	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	4,650
Do. do.	Palace buildings	Do.	Do.	Do. ..	4,504
Executive Engineer, Vennar ..	Sri Unnatapurisvarar temple ..	Melaṭṭūr	Pāpanāśam ..	Do. ..	440
Do do. ..	Fort	Arantāngi ..	Arantāngi ..	Do. ..	25
Executive Engineer, South Arcot.	Do.	Ginjee	Tindivanam ..	South Arcot.	10,800
Do. do.	Fort St. David	Cuddalore ..	Cuddalore ..	Do.	180
Do. do.	Remains of early English Factory ..	Kunnimēḍu ..	Tindivanam ..	Do.	30

APPENDIX E.

List of photographs taken during 1911–12.

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2479	Full ..	Coins (front view)	Periypaṭṇam ..	Rāmnād ..	Metal	Ancient.
2480	Full ..	Coins (reverse)	Periypaṭṇam ..	Rāmnād ..	Metal	Ancient.
2481	Full ..	Sculpture of durgas conflict with Mahishāsura and Vishṇu lying in the village.	Nedumaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2482	Full ..	Sculptured Saptamātṇa lying in the village.	Nedumaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2483	Full ..	Inscribed stone lying in the village.	Nedumaram ..	Chingleput ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2484	Full ..	Sculptured pillar	Kōttagiri .	Nilgiri ..	Stone	Modern.
2485	Full ..	Do.	Kōttagiri ..	Nilgiri ..	Stone	Modern.
2486	Full ..	North west view of Ujjīvanātha-svāmi temple.	Uyyakoṇḍān Tirumalai.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2487	Full ..	North-east view of Kartar Maṇṭapa in Jambukesvara-svāmi temple.	Tiruvānaikāval.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2488	Full ..	Sculpture of the goddess worshipping the God.	Tiruvānaikāval.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2489	Full ..	Sculpture of Ekapāda Mūrti ..	Tiruvānaikāval.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2490	Full ..	Sculpture of Dvārapāla	Tiruvānaikāval.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2491	Full ..	Sculpture of lion (simha) ..	Tiruvānaikāval.	Trichinopoly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2492	Full ..	Sculpture of Daṇḍāyudapāṇi ..	Urayūr ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2493	Full ..	Maṇṭapa in the Siva temple ..	Urayūr ..	Trichinopoly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2494	Full ..	Doorway, Kannikāparamēśvari temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2495	Full ..	Archway in the second entrance, Kannikāparamēśvari temple, containing the Daśāvatāram of Vishṇu.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Modern.
2496	Full ..	Eastern view of the gōpura base in the Rāmasvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2497	Full ..	Inscribed stones near Pitakēśa-varasvāmi temple.	Konakondla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2498	Full ..	Inscribed stone near Bhōgīsvara-svāmi temple.	Konakondla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2499	Full ..	Inscribed stone near Śaṅkara tēvar temple.	Konakondla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2500	Full ..	North-east view of Mallēśvara-svāmi temple vimana.	Konakondla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian
2501	Full ..	Vīrakal lying near the village .	Vānavōlu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2502	Full ..	Carvings of Svāmis	Tirukuttālam.	Tinnevelly ..	Wood	Old.
2503	Half ..	Carvings of Svāmis . ..	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Wood	Old.
2504	Half ..	Carvings of Svāmis . .	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr .	Wood ..	Old.
2505	Half ..	Carvings of Svāmis	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Wood	Old.
2506	Half ..	Carvings of Svāmis	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Wood	Old
2507	Half ..	Carvings of Svāmis	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Wood	Old.
2508	Half ..	Four carvings of Svāmis ..	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Wood	Old.
2509	Full ..	Vessels relating to treasure trove case.	Mēlakaṇḍattil.	Malabar .	Metal	Old.
2510	Full ..	Lamps relating to treasure trove case.	Mēlakaṇḍattil.	Malabar ..	Metal	Old.
2511	Full ..	Paramēśvarasvāmi relating to treasure trove case.	Vaḍaraṅgam ..	Tanjore ..	Metal	Dravidian.
2512	Full ..	North-west view of dvajastambha in the front of Chenna-kēśvarasvāmi temple.	Chippagiri ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2513	Full ..	Vīrakal lying in the Bhōgēśvara-svāmi temple.	Chippagiri ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2514	Full ..	South view of Queen Mangammal's palace near central market.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Pāṇḍyan.
2515	Full ..	Interior view of Queen Mangammal's palace near central market.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Pāṇḍyan.
2516	Full ..	View of doorway and cannon on the west side wall of Mangammal's palace near central market.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Wood and iron.	Pāṇḍyan.
2517	Full ..	Sculptured shepherd in a blissful attitude in Mīnākshi temple.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Stone .. .	Late Dravidian
2518	Full ..	Stone masons at work in renovating the Vishṇu temple.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Stone	Modern.
2519	Full ..	View of gōpura and dvajastamba with the embedded stone-pillars in Kailāsanātha-svāmi temple.	Tāramaṅgalam.	Salem	Brick, plaster and stone.	Dravidian.
2520	Full ..	Sculptures including a female holding a bow in Tirukoḷam.	Tāramaṅgalam.	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2521	Full ..	Stone pillar brackets in Kailāsa-nāthasvāmi temple.	Tāramaṅgalam.	Salem	Stone	Dravidian
2522	Full ..	Gaṅga visarjanam in Kailāsa-nāthasvāmi temple.	Tāramaṅgalam.	Salem	Stone	Dravidian

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2523	Full ..	Śiva dancing in Kailāsanāthasvāmi temple.	Tāramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2524	Full ..	Lingōtbhanar in Kailāsanāthasvāmi temple.	Tāramangalam.	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2525	Full ..	View of upper water fall near temple.	Kuttālam ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone and water.	Natural.
2526	Full ..	View of lower water fall near temple with teppakuḷam.	Kuttālam ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Natural.
2527	Full ..	Plan of temple ..	Kuttālam ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2528	Full ..	Dvārapālas pointing to sage Agastya's entering the temple.	Kuttālam ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2529	Full .	Eastern view of *gōpura* in Viśvanāthasvāmi temple.	Tenkāśi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2530	Full ..	Western view of *gōpura* in Viśvanāthasvāmi temple.	Tenkāśi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2531	Full ..	Śiva dancing in Viśvanāthasvāmi temple.	Tenkāśi .	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2532	Full ..	Kangāḷanāthar in Viśvanāthasvāmi temple.	Tenkāśi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Metal	Dravidian.
2533	Half ..	Vināyakar with eleven hands in Viśvanāthasvāmi temple.	Tenkāśi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2534	Half ..	Sculptural work in progress ..	Ambāsamudram.	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Modern.
2535	Full ..	*Vimāna* of temple	Mannārkōvil ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2536	Full ..	View of water fall near temple.	Pāpanāśam ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone and water.	Natural.
2537	Full ..	North-west view of *vimāna* and inner court wall in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2538	Full ..	North view of the *sanctum* and ardhamaṇṭapa.	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2539	Half ..	West view of the *anctum* wall ..	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2540	Half ..	Inner view of the northern outer wall.	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2541	Full ..	Outer view of southern outer wall.	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2542	Full ..	North outer view of the temple including palace, etc.	Uttarakōśamangai.	Ramnād ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Dravidian.
2543	Half ..	Two eastern *gōpuras* with a modern wall between.	Uttarakōśamangai.	Ramnād ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Late Dravidian.
2544	Half ..	Four stone pillars on the west of the temple.	Uttarakōśamangai	Ramnād ..	Stone	Late Dravidian.
2545	Half ..	Kanakasabhā of Naṭarāja ..	Uttarakōśamangai.	Ramnād ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2546	Half ..	North-east view of stone car with wheel and horse.	Uttarakōśamangai.	Ramnād ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2547	Half ..	Colossal figures of horse and elephant in Ayyanār temple.	Ramnād ..	Ramnād ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Dravidian.
2548	Full ..	Hanumar delivering the two lingams to Rāma.	Rāmēśvaram.	Ramnād ..	Metal	Late Dravidian.
2549	Full ..	Vishṇu with his two consorts.	Namaśivāyapuram.	South Arcot ..	Metal	Ancient.
2550	Full ..	Krishnan and a tripod	Namaśivāyapuram.	South Arcot ..	Metal	Ancient.
2551	Half ..	North-west view of the *sanctum* of the temple.	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2552	Half ..	South-east view of the *sanctum* of the temple.	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2553	Half ..	South-east view of the *sanctum* of the *vimāna* of the temple.	Tiruvadamarudūr	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2554	Half ..	Plan of the proposed rebuilding of the central shrine of the temple.	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	..	..
2555	Half ..	North view of the *vimāna* over the Mūkāmbaḷ Amman shrine.	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Work.
2556	Half ..	South-west view of the *vimāna* over the Mūkāmbaḷ *Amman* shrine.	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Late Work.
2557	Half ..	General view of Sūryanārāyaṇasvāmi temple.	Sūryanārkōvil.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian
2558	Half ..	Planet 'Sun' in Sūryanārāyaṇasvāmi temple.	Sūryanārkōvil.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2559	Half ..	Planets, Rāhu, Śukra, Kētu, Chandra, Angāraka, Budha, Śani and Guru.	Sūryanārkōvil.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2560	Half ..	Eastern view of the front gōpura, Mayūranāthasvāmi temple.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2561	Half ..	Western view of the front gōpura, Mayūranathasvami temple.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2562	Half ..	Part of western view containing the figure of the *Amman* in the shape of peacock worshipping the Linga, Mayūranāthasvāmi temple.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2563	Half ..	*Vimana* over the central shrine of the God.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster	Dravidian.
2564	Half ..	South-east view of the Goddesse's central shrine, Mayuranathasvami temple.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2565	Half ..	North-west view of the Goddesse's central shrine, Mayūranāthasvāmi temple.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2566	Half ..	Govri Lila view of the Goddesse's central shrine, Mayūranāthasvami temple.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2567	Half ..	Somasūtra view of the Goddesse's central shrine, Mayūranāthasvāmi temple.	Māyavaram .	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Modern.
2568	Half ..	Eastern view of the outer gōpura, Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2569	Half ..	Western view of the outer gōpura, Kampāharēsvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2570	Half ..	Eastern view of the inner gōpura, Kampāhēsvara temple	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore .	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2571	Half ..	Eastern view of the western gōpura, Kampāharēsvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2572	Half ..	South-east view of the *vimana* over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2573	Half ..	North-west view of the *vimana* over the central shrine.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2574	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian
2575	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2576	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2577	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore .	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2518	Half ..	View of the base having sculptures in relief, Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2579	Half ..	Sarapar Kampāharēśvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2580	Half ..	Female Dvārapālaki Kampāharesvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2581	Half ..	Female Dvārapālaki Kampāharēsvara temple.	Tribhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone .	Dravidian.
2582	Half ..	Nāga pillar in Kalyaṇamaṇṭapam in the temple.	Simhāchallam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone .	Orissian.
2583	Half .	North view of the *sanctum* ..	Simhāchallam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Orissian
2584	Half .	North view of the Bhōgamaṇṭapa.	Simhāchallam	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Orissian.
2585	Half ..	View of gateway with remains of fortification.	Simhāchallam.	Vizagapatam.	Stone ..	Orissian
2586	Full ..	Obelisk near the old Madras Town wall.	Madras ..	Madras ..	Brick and plaster.	Mediæval.
2587	Full ..	South-east view of the Śrīnivāsaperumāl temple.	Tirumalai .	Vellore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2588	Full ..	Front view of the wooden car, Śrinivāsaperumāḷ temple.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Modern
2589	Full ..	South-east view of the *vimana* of the temple.	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2590	Half	Granary in the temple	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2591	Half ..	Sculptures in relief representing the scenes of Śiva temple.	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2592	Half ..	Chandrasēkarar	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2593	Half ..	Subrahmaṇya	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2594	Half ..	Piḍari	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2595	Half ..	Ayyanār	Tirupalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2596	Half .	Cannon near the tank	Kapisthalam ..	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	..
2597	Full ..	East view of a cleft in Poymānkaraḍu wherein the figure of a deer appears.	Nēlagālpatti ..	Salem ..	Stone	Natural.
2598	Full .	View of bastions and remains of Fort walls in Thiruvaṭṭumalai.	Nēlagālpatti ..	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2599	Full .	Kalyāṇa maṇḍapa in the temple.	Ayōdyapaṭnam.	Salem	Stone .	Dravidian
2600	Full ..	Pillar with horse brackets, etc...	Ayōdyapaṭnam.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2601	Full	Inscribed stone outside the temple on the south-east.	Ayōdyapaṭnam.	Salem .	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2602	Full ..	Nāga stones, etc., out side the temple on the south-east.	Ayōdyapaṭnam.	Salem ..	Stone .	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2603	Full .	East view of the remains of an old building.	St. Thome ..	Madras ..	Laterite ..	European.
2604	Full ..	Interior view of the remains of an old building.	St. Thome ..	Madras ..	Laterite ..	European.
2605	Full ..	General view of the remains of an old building.	St. Thome ..	Madras ..	Laterite ..	European.
2606	Full ..	Nālvar in Kailāsanāthasvāmi temple.	Tiruchengōḍu.	Salem ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2607	Full ..	Nāga figure and the Chōḷa *vimāna* on the hill	Tiruchengōḍu.	Salem ..	Stone and brick.	Dravidian.
2608	Full ..	Pillars with Yāḷi brackets in Nritta maṇṭapa on the hill.	Tiruchengōḍu.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian
2609	Full ..	View of ornamental ceiling and wooden *vimāna* on hill.	Tiruchengōḍu.	Salem ..	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2610	Full ..	Idol of Ardhanārīśvarar on the hill.	Tiruchengōḍu.	Salem ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2611	Full ..	Vessels relating to treasure trove case.	Padarakkudi.	Ramnad ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2612	Full ..	Two images of Śiva	Padarakkudi.	Ramnad ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2613	Full ..	Treasure trove case 13 images ..	Padarakkudi.	Ramnad ..	Metal ..	Ancient.
2614	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirupati ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2615	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2616	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2617	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2618	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2619	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2620	Full ..	Wood carvings removed from old car.	Tirumalai ..	Vellore ..	Wood ..	Ancient.
2621	Full ..	Saṅgīta Mahāl in the Palace ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore .	Brick and plaster	Mahratta.
2622	Full ..	Nāyak Durbār Hall	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Mahratta.
2623	Full ..	South-view of the base of the armoury in the palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Mahratta.
2624	Full ..	Arched dome near the Saṅgīta Mahāl in the palace	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Mahratta.
2625	Full ..	Arched dome near the Saṅgīta Mahāl in the palace.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Mahratta.
2626	Full ..	Moṭṭai Gōpura in the palace ..	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Mahratta.
2627	Full ..	View of bastion, little Fort, Tanjore.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone. brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2628	Full .	Water basin in Brahadīśvarasvāmi temple.	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Chōḷa.
2629	Full ..	Saptakanni Mēḍai	Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	Stone ..	Chōḷa.
2630	Full .	Subrahmanyasvāmi in Muktēśvarasvāmi temple.	Śamayapuram.	Trichinopoly.	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2631	Full ..	North view of the *sanctum*, Bhōjēśvarasvāmi temple.	Śamayapuram.	Trichinopoly.	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2632	Full ..	South-west view of the *sanctum*.	Uyyakoṇḍān, Tirumalai.	Trichinopoly.	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2633	Full ..	South-east view	Uyyakoṇḍān, Tirumalai.	Trichinopoly.	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2634	Full ..	General view	Uyyakoṇḍān, Tirumalai.	Trichinopoly.	Stone ..	Dravidian.
2635	Full ..	South view	Uyyakoṇḍān, Tirumalai.	Trichinopoly.	Stone .	Dravidian.
2636	Full ..	Ayyanār on elephant	Vaḷuvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2637	Full ..	Mōhanāmbāl	Vaḷuvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2638	Full ..	*Amman* with Subrahmanya in arms.	Vaḷuvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2639	Full ..	Bikshāṇḍār	Vaḷuvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2640	Full ..	Vīraṭēśvarar	Vaḷuvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2641	Full ..	Adhikāranandi	Vaḷuvūr ..	Tanjore ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2642	Full ..	Unfinished Gōpura in Bhaktavatsalar temple.	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2643	Full ..	Images in Rāmasvāmi kovil ..	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2644	Full ..	Images in Rāmasvāmi kovil ..	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2645	Full ..	Images in Rāmasvāmi kovil ..	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2646	Full	Images in Rāmasvāmi kovil ..	Shērmādēvi ..	Tinnevelly ..	Bronze ..	Ancient.
2647	Full ..	Front view of the main shrine, Hill fort.	Dindigul .	Madura ..	Stone ..	Chōḷa.
2648	Full ..	First doorway of the Hill fort ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Stone, wood, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2649	Full ..	South view of the main shrine of the Hill fort.	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Stone	Ancient.
2650	Full ..	North-west view of the Fort wall.	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2651	Full ..	Second door way of the Hill fort.	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Stone, wood, brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2652	Full ..	North-west view of the ruined building in the Hill fort	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2653	Full ..	South view of the Mandapam, Hill fort.	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Stone	Ancient.
2654	Full ..	North-west view of the Fort wall.	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2655	Full ..	General view of the Hill fort ..	Dindigul ..	Madura ..	..	Ancient.
2656	Full ..	East view of main gōpura, Paṭṭābhirāmasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2657	Full ..	South-east view of main shrine, Paṭṭābhirāmasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2658	Full ..	South view of Theatrical Hall ..	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2659	Full ..	Interior view of Theatrical Hall.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2660	Full ..	View of Aqueduct	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2661	Full ..	View of Stone Trough	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2662	Full ..	North view of newly-excavated basement near underground passage.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2663	Full ..	Stone door	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2664	Full ..	South-west view of Hazāri Rāmasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2665	Full ..	Blackstone polished pillar in Mahāmaṇṭapa, Hazāri Rāmasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2666	Full ..	Ornamental parapet wall in front of Mukkamaṇṭapam, Hazāri Rāmasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2667	Full ..	View of underground passage ..	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2668	Full ..	West view of Nagarkhāna ..	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2669	Full ..	South-east view of stone car, Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2670	Full ..	South view of a pillar in front of maṇṭapa, Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2671	Full ..	South-east view of Kalyanamaṇṭapa, Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2672	Full ..	View of ruined, north side verandah basement.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2673	Full ..	Interior view of north side pillar in front maṇṭapa, Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2674	Full ..	East view of a temple near the west side of Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar
2675	Full ..	Unfinished entrance, south-west side of the Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2676	Full ..	Scale frame near the south side of the Viṭṭalarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2677	Full ..	South view of second courtyard main gōpura, Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2678	Full ..	North view of Soolai bazaar in front of Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2679	Full ..	South-east view of Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2680	Full ..	South-west view of Vasanta maṇṭapa, Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2681	Full ..	View of the north and west verandah in second courtyard, Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2682	Full ..	Details from a base of west verandah in second courtyard, Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar
2683	Full ..	South-east view of Teppakulam in front of Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2684	Full ..	Portion of Soolai mantapa in front of Achyutarāyasvāmi temple.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2685	Full ..	South-west view of Bhīmēśvarasvāmi temple.	Nelagonda ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2686	Full ..	Details from Stupi on south side, Bhīmēśvarasvāmi temple.	Nelagonda ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2687	Full ..	Image of Sarasvati from Kallēśvarasvāmi temple.	Bāgali ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2688	Full ..	Image of Shanmukhasvāmi from Kallēśvarasvāmi temple.	Bāgali ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2689	Full ..	Image of Pārvati from Kallēśvarasvāmi temple.	Bāgali ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2690	Full ..	Images of Śiva and Pārvati from Kallēśvarasvāmi temple.	Bāgali ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2691	Full ..	Image of Vishnu from Krishna temple.	Hūvinahadagali.	Bellary ..	Stone	Chālukyan.
2692	Full ..	Entrance of the side wall of the fort.	Hampi ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2693	Full ..	West view of shore temple .	Māmallāpuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallana.
2694	Full ..	North-west view of shore temple.	Māmallāpuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallana.
2695	Full ..	A—Portion of 5 Rathas ..	Māmallāpuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallana.
2696	Full ..	A—Portion of 5 Rathas ..	Māmallāpuram.	Chingleput ..	Stone	Pallana.
2697	Full ..	Cannon near Mylapore ..	Madras ..	..	Metal	Ancient.
2698	Full ..	General view of Soundararājaperumāl temple.	Tadikombu ..	Madura ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2699	Full ..	Chakkarattālvār, reverse and back Soundararājaperumāl temple.	Tadikombu ..	Madura ..	Metal	Dravidian.
2700	Full ..	Poykai Alvār, Būdattālvār, Pēyālvār, Peria Alvar, Kulaśēkhara Alvār, Tondarādipadi, Tirumangaimannan, Tiruppan Ālvār, Kūrattalvār, Madurakavi Ālvār, Nammalvār, Udaiyavar and Garudālvār.	Tadikombu ..	Madura ..	Metal	Dravidian.
2701	Full ..	Garudalvār and Sakkarattālvār.	Tadikombu ..	Madura ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2702	Full ..	Narasimha tearing the Hiranya.	Tadikombu ..	Madura ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2703	Full ..	South side of the *Sanctum* of Andāl shrine.	Tadikombu ..	Madura ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2704	Full ..	Plan of the Māyavaram temple ..	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Paper	..
2705	Full ..	Treasure trove images	Marudāntta-nallūr.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2706	Full ..	Treasure trove images	Marudāntta-nallūr.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2707	Full ..	Treasure trove images	Marudāntta-nallūr.	Tanjore ..	Metal	Ancient.
2708	Full ..	Navāb's towers	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2709	Full ..	Western wall near the Navāb's tower.	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Stone	Ancient.
2710	Full ..	A portion of a well near the Navāb's tower.	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2711	Full ..	Bastian near the Navāb's tower.	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2712	Full ..	Syed Āhmed Sahib's Musjid ..	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	Brick and plaster.	Ancient.
2713	Full ..	*Amman* shrine in Thiruparanāthakēśvara temple.	Kūvam ..	Chingleput ..	Stone	Ancient.
2714	Full ..	*Svāmi* shrine in Thiruparanāthakēśvara temple.	Kūvam ..	Chingleput ..	Stone	Ancient.
2715	Full ..	Modern sculpture work in Thiruparanāthakesvara temple.	Kūvam ..	Chingleput ..	Stone	Modern.
2716	Full ..	General view of the Museum ..	Bezwada ..	Krishna ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern.
2717	Full ..	Sculptures lying on the outside of the Museum.	Bezwada ..	Krishna ..	Marble ..	Buddha.
2718	Full ..	Stone pillar with mandapa and sculptures on all the four sides.	Bezwada ..	Krishna ..	Stone	Buddhist.
2719	Full ..	Buddha image inside the Museum.	Bezwada ..	Krishna ..	Marble ..	Buddhist.
2720	Full ..	Four-storied cave	Vundavelli ..	Krishna ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2721	Half ..	General view of the demolished temple.	Padiyūr ..	Coimbatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2722	Half ..	South-east view of the *vimāna* and mantapa of Sugrivēśvara temple.	Peryapālayam.	Coimbatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2723	Half ..	North-east view of the *vimāna* and mantapa.	Peryapālayam.	Coimbatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2724	Half ..	General view of the interior of the temple with two bulls and the mantapa.	Peryapālayam.	Coimbatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2725	Half ..	Sculptures above the door-way of the Ardhamandapa with two bulls and the mantapa.	Peryapālayam.	Coimbatore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2726	Half ..	View of eastern gate of the Fort.	Āttūr	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2727	Half ..	View of granery within the fort.	Āttūr	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2728	Half ..	View of Kalyāṇa Mahāl with sculptured base.	Āttūr	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2729	Half ..	Interior of the palace	Āttūr	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2730	Half ..	South-east view of the *Vimāna* of the Siva temple.	Āttūr	Salem	Stone	Dravidian.
2731	Full ..	Rāyagōpuram showing the projection of houses.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Stone	Pāṇḍyan.
2732	Full ..	Pudu manṭapa in front of the temple.	Madura ..	Madura ..	Stone	Pāṇḍyan.
2733	Full ..	Interior view of manṭapa in the temple.	Alagarkōvil ..	Madura ..	Stone	Pāṇḍyan.
2734	Full ..	North-west view of southern gōpura showing the ruins of the fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkōvil ..	Madura ..	Stone	Pāṇḍyan.
2735	Full ..	South view of Tirumal Nāyak's ruined palace showing the ruins of the fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkōvil ..	Madura ..	Stone	Pāṇḍyan.
2736	Full ..	West view of Tirumal Nāyak's ruined palace showing the ruins of the fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkōvil ..	Madura ..	Brick and plaster.	Pāṇḍyan.
2737	Full ..	Tirumal Nāyak's manṭapa showing the ruins of the Fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkōvil ..	Madura ..	Stone	Pāṇḍyan.
2738	Full ..	North view of granary showing the ruins of the fort wall in the temple.	Alagarkōvil ..	Madura ..	Brick and plaster.	Pāṇḍyan.
2739	Full ..	General view of the temple with the tank in front.	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2740	Full ..	North-east view of Svāmi's shrine.	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2741	Full ..	South-east view of Svāmi's shrine showing the modern brick wall.	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2742	Full ..	North-east view of granary ..	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2743	Full ..	Wooden car	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Wood	Dravidian.
2744	Full ..	Vallabha Vignēśvarar wooden car.	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2745	Full ..	Naṭarāja with eight hands front and back view.	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Metal	Dravidian.
2746	Full ..	Sundaramūrti with Nāchiyar and Agasthiyar.	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Metal	Dravidian.
2747	Full ..	Kunti worshipping the liṅga .	Nallūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2748	Full ..	Teppakuḷam with island, Tyāgarājasvāmi temple.	Tiruvālūr ..	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Chōla and later.
2749	Full ..	South-west view of Achalēśvara shrine, Tyāgarājasvāmi temple.	Tiruvālūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla and later.
2750	Full ..	Cow and dead calf, Tyāgarājasvāmi temple.	Tiruvālūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla and later.
2751	Full ..	South-east view of Svāmi shrine in the temple.	Timpalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2752	Full ..	Sculptured ceiling in front of the Subrahmanyasvāmi shrine.	Timpalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Chōla.
2753	Full ..	Ruined manṭapa outside the temple.	Timpalāturai.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Chōla.
2754	Full ..	North-west view of the *Svāmi* shrine.	Kōvilūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2755	Quarter.	North-west view of the *Amman* shrine.	Kōvilūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2756	Quarter.	South-west view of the *Svāmi* shrine.	Kōvilūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2757	Quarter.	Sundaramūrti with Nāchiyār ..	Kōvilūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2758	Full ..	South-east view of the *Svāmi* shrine.	Tirubhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster	Chōla.
2759	Full ..	East view of the *Svāmi* shrine ..	Tirubhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2760	Full ..	North-east view of the *vimāna* ..	Tirubhuvanam.	Tanjore ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chōla.
2761	Full ..	Stone pier with capital	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Modern.
2762	Full ..	Drawing of a car with letters in the body.	Tiruvadamarudūr.	Tanjore ..	Paper	Dravidian.
2763	Full ..	South-west view of ruined Manṭapa in front of the *Amman* shrine.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Ancient.
2764	Full ..	Stones intended for piers in a modern manṭapa.	Māyavaram ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Modern.
2765	Full ..	North-west view of the main gōpurā.	Tiruchenkaṭṭāṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2766	Full ..	South-east view of the main gōpurā.	Tiruchenkaṭṭāṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2767	Full ..	North-west view of the *Amman* shrine.	Tiruchenkaṭṭāṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2768	Full ..	South-west view of the *Svami's* shrine.	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2769	Full ..	North-east view of the *Svami's* shrine.	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2770	Half ..	Śiruttoṇḍar with family, Kadavarkone king, etc.	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Metal ..	Dravidian.
2771	Half ..	Narimukha Vignēśvarar ..	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2772	Half ..	Ardhanārīśvarar	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅgudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2773	Half ..	Śiva Dancing	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2774	Half ..	Dārukāvana Bhiks āṇḍavar ..	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2775	Half ..	Bhikshāṇḍavar	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2776	Half ..	Śiva dancing	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2777	Half ..	Śiva dancing	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅguḍi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2778	Half ..	Vīratēśvarar	Tiruchenkaṭṭaṅgudi.	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2779	Half ..	Interior view of third prākara (west side).	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone	Modern.
2780	Half ..	South-east view of third inner entrance.	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone	Modern.
2781	Full ..	South-west view of third inner entrance.	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone	Modern.
2782	Full ..	North-east view of the *Svami's Vimāna.*	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Brick and plaster.	Dravidian.
2783	Full .	Visalākshi shrine	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern.
2784	Full ..	South-west view of Subrahmanyasvāmi shrine.	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnād ..	Stone	Modern.
2785	Full ..	Naṭarāja	Rāmēśvaram ..	Ramnad ..	Metal	Ancient.
2786	Half ..	Sculpture in the stone car of the temple.	Tiruvālūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2787	Half ..	Stone car with a Chōla prince trodden by a wheel of the temple	Tiruvālūr ..	Tanjore ..	Stone	Dravidian.
2788	Full ..	General view of entrance to large well from the east.	Tāmarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2789	Full ..	General view of entrance to large well from the north-west.	Tāmarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2790	Full ..	Circular archway in entrance to large well from the west.	Tāmarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2791	Full ..	General view of the interior of well.	Tāmarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2792	Full ..	Painted archway over the well passage from the east.	Tāmarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2793	Full ..	Carved Nāga-panel in entrance to the well.	Tāmarahalli ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2794	Full ..	General view of prehistoric mound.	Kudatini ..	Bellary ..	Earth	Prehistoric.
2795	Full ..	Basement of prehistoric mound ..	Kudatini ..	Bellary ..	Earth	Prehistoric.
2796	Full ..	South-east view of Sir Thomas Munro's house.	Anantapūr ..	Anantapūr ..	Brick and plaster.	Modern.
2797	Full ..	Portrait of Sir Thomas Munro from an old engraving in his court-room.	Anantapūr ..	Anantapūr ..	Paper	Modern.
2798	Full ..	North-east view of large Dolmen on a rocky hillock north-east of Kalyāṇdrug.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2799	Full ..	Remains of a large oblong cairn to the north of the rocky hillock.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone and earth.	Prehistoric.
2800	Full ..	Remains of a large oblong cairn to the west of the rocky hillock.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone and earth.	Prehistoric.
2801	Full ..	Group of prehistoric memorial stones to south-west of the rocky hillock.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone and earth.	Prehistoric.
2802	Full ..	Hindu memorial stones, outside the temple at the foot of the Dēvādulabeṭṭa Hill.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2803	Full ..	Small dolmen with carved back-slab, outside the temple at the foot of the Dēvādulabeṭṭa Hill.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2804	Full ..	Small oblong cairn, outside the temple at the foot of the Dēvādulabeṭṭa Hill.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone and earth.	Prehistoric.
2805	Full ..	Stone swing frame, outside the temple at the foot of the Dēvādulabeṭṭa Hill.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2806	Full ..	Prehistoric memorial stone, outside the temple at the foot of the Dēvādulabeṭṭa Hill.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Prehistoric.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2807	Full ..	Large circular cairn, two miles north-east of Kalyāṇdrug.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone and earth.	Prehistoric.
2808	Full ..	Large circular cairn, one mile north of Kalyāṇdrug.	Kalyāṇdrug ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone and earth.	Prehistoric.
2809	Full ..	General view of prehistoric necropolis.	Meṇḍigallu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Prehistoric.
2810	Full ..	Oblong cairn on the hill ..	Meṇḍigallu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Prehistoric.
2811	Full ..	Cell-Tomb on the hill.	Meṇḍigallu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2812	Full ..	Ruined cell-tomb with double stone circles on the hill.	Meṇḍigallu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient..
2813	Full ..	Front view of dolmen with carved backslab, half-a-mile to the west of Mudigallu.	Meṇḍigallu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2814	Full ..	General view of dolmen with carved backslak, half-a-mile to the west of Mudigallu.	Meṇḍigallu ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2815	Full ..	North-east view of dolmens converted into Śiva shrines.	Kambaduru ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2816	Full ..	South-east view of large dolmens converted into Śiva temple.	Kambaduru ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone .. .	Ancient.
2817	Full ..	North-east view of large Śiva temple	Kambaduru ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient.
2818	Full ..	South view of parapet of basement of front maṇṭapa, of large Śiva temple.	Kambaduru ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Chalukyan.
2819	Full ..	East view of Parvati shrine, large Śiva temple.	Kambaduru ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Chalukyan.
2820	Full ..	Rock-cut Jain sculptures in the Fort.	Rāyadrug ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Jain.
2821	Full ..	Carved stone linga outside Fort.	Rāyadrug ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2822	Full ..	East view of dolmen, east-north-east of Taluk office.	Rāyadrug ..	Bellary ..	Stone	Ancient.
2823	Full ..	North-east view of Lakshmi shrine, Chintalarāyasvāmi temple.	Taḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2824	Full ..	View of south entrance of mahāmaṇṭapa, Chintalarāyaśvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2825	Full ..	Pillar from south entrance of mahāmaṇṭapa, Chintalarāyaśvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2826	Full ..	Details from north gōpura, Ramaśvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2827	Full ..	Details from north gōpura, Ramaśvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2828	Full ..	Details of arched panel, Ramasvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2829	Full ..	Details from south gōpura, Ramasvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2830	Full ..	Details from south gōpura, Ramasvāmi temple.	Tāḍpatri ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Hindu.
2831	Full ..	South-west view of Vishṇu temple.	Penukonda ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2832	Full ..	View of stambha, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2833	Full ..	Capital of Vishṇu temple ..	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2834	Full ..	Base of Vishṇu temple	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2835	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2836	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2837	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2838	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of south wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2839	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of west wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2840	Full ..	Details of sculptures on exterior of west wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2841	Full ..	Niches in south wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2842	Full ..	Niches in south wall, Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2843	Full ..	South-west view of Śiva temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone, brick and plaster.	Vijayanagar.
2844	Full ..	Niches in south wall of Śiva temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2845	Full ..	Niches in south wall of Śiva temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2846	Full ..	Pillar from a maṇṭapa west of Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2847	Full ..	Pillar from a maṇṭapa west of Vishṇu temple.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Vijayanagar.
2848	Full ..	View of Stambha in front of Sub-Collector's office.	Penukoṇḍa ..	Anantapūr .	Stone	Vijayanagar.

List of photographs, etc.—*cont.*

No.	Size.	Description.	Village.	District.	Material.	Age.
2849	Full ..	Entrance of mahāmaṇṭapa, Vishṇu temple.	Gōraṇṭla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu
2850	Full ..	Pillar from mahāmaṇṭapa, Vishṇu temple.	Gōraṇṭla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2851	Full ..	Lion pillar on east side of mahāmaṇṭapa, Vishṇu temple.	Gōraṇṭla ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2852	Full ..	Pillar with base from mahāmaṇṭapa on the east entrance, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2853	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2854	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2855	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2856	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2857	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2858	Full ..	Pillar from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2859	Full ..	Pillars from Kalyāṇamaṇṭapa, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2860	Full ..	Details from north main entrance, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2861	Full ..	Pillars from 1st court yard on east side, Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2862	Full ..	South view of Monolithic Bull ..	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr .	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2863	Full ..	Details from Monolithic Bull ..	Lēpākshi ..	Anantapūr ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.
2864	Full ..	Inscribed stone from a field ..	Haḷibīḍu ..	Bellāry ..	Stone	Ancient Hindu.

APPENDIX F.

List of Drawings prepared.

1718. Pañchamukha Vināyakar in the temple at Jembukēśvaram, Trichinopoly district.
1719. Do. Liṅga in do. do.
1720. Wooden Vimāna in the temple at Tiruchengōḍu, Salem district.

No. 1039, PUBLIC, 20TH AUGUST 1912.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from A. REA, Esq., F.S.A. (SCOT.), Superintendent, Archæological Department, Southern Circle.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government
Dated—the 14th June 1912.
No.—Dis. 238.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 1911–12.

2. Of the monuments newly inspected during the year and detailed in the report, separate letters have already been sent to Government in the case of some of them and in regard to certain others, they will be submitted later on.

Order—No. 1039, Public, dated 20th August 1912.

Recorded.

2. The report which Government have perused with interest evidences much useful work carried out by the department during the year under review though it is to be regretted the Conservation budget grant of Rs. 40,000 was not fully utilised.

3. Though considerably curtailed in obedience to the instructions given last year and much better arranged, the report is yet capable of further abridgment and the statements made in paragraphs 67 (*a*) (about the composition of the idol), 70 (the magnesite has . . . . *some Ramayana interest*) and 78 (the *only solitary* instance of sun worship) suggest careless editing. In future reports it would be well if the conservation notes pertaining to the same district were put together, and not scattered at random over the section.

4. Mr. Rea's proposals in paragraph 29 with reference to the Rayagopuram and Vittavasal at Madura are being dealt with separately. The Government await a further report from him on the subject of the Siva temple at Kadayanallur.

5. The attention of the Collector of Vizagapatam is invited to the remarks of the Superintendent in paragraph 56 of the report.

6. The reference to the "Dutch Carnodo" in paragraph 105 is not understood for Deborah was the wife of the East India Company's factor, John Brabourn. (Cotton's Tombs, page 263).

7. The Government hope that the progress of work at the Museum will allow of Mr. Rea undertaking some excavation work during the current official year.

8. Copies of the report and the photographs referred to in Appendix E will be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(True Extract.)

A. G. Cardew,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, with 20 copies.
,, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
,, the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
,, the ,, ,, Press.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Government of India, Department of Education (with C.L.).
,, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (with C.L.).
,, the Director-General of Archæology (with four copies & C.L.).
Editors' Table (with report, covering letter & Order).